MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

THE CORN HARVEST.

We have had a pretty warm summer, and corn in many places is sound and good; yet we hear of many exceptions, and complaints are made that corn has not ripened well. Corn in our own fields in Framingham never was more sound than this year; we have not one ear in thirty that is not fit to be saved for bread. Ours is a small kind of corn, and it may be owing to this that it has ripened so well. Yet we have seen fine fields of corn, the ears of which were of full medium size.

Farmers sometimes hesitate, after losing their crop in a cold summer, and incline to think it best to plant the smaller kinds, in order to be sure of sound corn even in the coldest seasons. Many however think it better to grow corn of good size—corn that will yield fifty or sixty bushels per acre—and lose a crop once in twenty years, than to plant a kind that never yields largely, though it may be sure to ripen in cold seasons.

One strong argument in favor of ears of good size is, they are more easily husked than small ones. It requires less time to husk one good and sound ear than a poor ear only half as large; and as the husking is the principal part of the labor of harvesting, it is quite an object to grow corn that is easily husked. Yet it is not advisable to plant the largest kind of corn in this part of the country. It is doubtful whether we gain anything in this way even in the best corn summers; for large stalks and large ears require more room than smaller ones, and not so many of them will be found in a hill.

We recommend to the farmers of New England to adopt a middle course—to plant varieties that have middle sized ears that may be easily husked. And in order to insure the ripening select the ears intended for seed *in the field before the whole is ripe*. By this practice many days may be gained in the ripening, and we may count on having good sized corn so early that the frost will not spoil it even in the coldest seasons.

The importance of the corn crop in New England is felt when we have summers in which it does not ripen well. Farmers often doubt whether they cannot buy it from the south and west cheaper than they can grow it; but generally we think they will do better to depend on their own acres for Indian corn, rather than on importations. People who live in cities can buy imported corn better than people in the country. They must buy of somebody, and they ought to buy where it can be had cheapest.

But farmers who are at a distance from cities have land enough to grow their own corn. It may not pay the way to grow corn to be carried to market, for the cost of marketing is considerable. But when a farmer uses two hundred bushels continually, and grows as much, a market is already made for it, at his own door. The grain need not even be measured; and as to its quality he can judge better than any one.

But farmers who keep neat stock can make good use of the stalks and the husks, as well as the corn. Cattle require a variety of food, and husks are excellent for neat stock of all kinds, particularly for cows in milk. They communicate no bad taste to the article, and they cause milk to flow more freely than the best of hay. The stalks and husks from one acre of corn are thought by many farmers to be worth as much as a ton of good stock hay. And we have not many acres in Massachusetts that yield one ton as good hay to the acre without manuring.

Corn is an excellent rotation crop; almost any land will follow it, for its roots are sweet and they loosen the soil. The roots fill the ground too, and these are all converted into good manure in the following summer, without any patent from Mr. Bommer, or any other man who sells rights to hasten the rotting of vegetable matter.

So long as we can obtain 50 to 75 bushels per acre of this rich grain, and husks enough to boot to repay much of the cost of growing it, we should not complain of our barren country. The richest lands of the west will hardly produce half as much wheat and the stover of wheat is not to be compared with the stover of corn. Wheat, too, is less certain than corn in any climate where it is grown. We have no crop in New England so sure as the corn crop, and none that requires so small an outlay for seed.

Corn requires manure, and it is a question with farmers how much ought to be applied. Should one acre be made very rich; or should two be made moderately so? Should fifty cart loads be used on one acre, or on two? Our sandy loams will not retain manures long, and if great quantities of manure are applied at one time the soil will not retain the same much longer than when moderate dressings are used. And when it is considered that if the quantity of manure be ever so great, the corn will not turn out in proportion—for corn must have room for light and air—it is important to consider the proper quantity to be used in order to reap the greatest profit.

When fifty loads are used on an acre the grass crop which follows will not be so great as when fifty loads are used on two acres; and as we never have manure enough to make all our acres yield a decent harvest of English hay, we may possibly err by using too much manure per acre. This error we are satisfied is sometimes committed, though we incline to think that most farmers spread their manures as sparsely as they can afford to do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

BLACK MULBERRIES —GRAPES.

MR. EDITOR: Inclosed I send you Two Dollars for the Ploughman another year. In a communication to you some two years ago, I made some inquiries about the Black Mulberry; whether or not, it could be grafted. And in answer, you said you had some grafted once, but they did not live.

Last spring, by way of experiment, I grafted a common White-Mulberry Tree, with scions of the Black-Mulberry. I put in two stocks, one of which lived in each; one has grown five feet three inches and a little over. The stock in which it was put, was not over half of an inch in diameter at the time it was grafted. I grafted it nearly three feet from the ground. I think if the White Mulberry is to be grafted with the Black, it should be done quite low; and then bank up the tree above where it has been grafted to induce it to send out roots from the graft.

I wish to inquire of you if you have ever had any experience in grafting Grape Vines? I have seen several statements in papers about the practicability of it, but do not know when the scions should be cut, if it could be done. If you have had any experience in the matter, you will confer a favor by publishing it. And can you tell what a root of the Grape Vine usually costs at the nurseries?

With respects of
LEWIS WETHERBEE.

P. S. One question more. I know of a very good Grape Vine in the woods, which does not belong to me. Now can I get roots from slips? if so, when should they be cut, and how treated?
L. W.

Ashby, Mass., Oct. 30, 1848.

☞ We made but one trial of grafting the Black Mulberry stock that was barren. There are many White Mulberry trees that are worthless to their owners. We see no reason why they may not be grafted with Black Mulberry scions to good advantage.

As to the grafting of grape vines we have had no experience, for we prefer to propagate by means of cuttings, or by small roots. Cuttings may be taken at this time or in the spring. They should be set in a good soil and kept moist by means of litter on the surface of the ground. The cuttings should not stand much above the surface of the ground. We have propagated grapes in this way. When they are near the house they may be frequently watered in a dry soil. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

A SEEDLING APPLE.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: I send you a few Apples which were taken from a tree growing in the woods, choked up with green briers and high pines. It was discovered by one of my workmen, I got him to show me where it was. It produces a large Green Apple, with a red blush on one side, and a very deep indentation that surrounds the stem. I call it a new variety. You will see by the flavor that it will make a most delicious Apple for eating when cultivated. I want you to examine those Apples critically and let me know what you think of them; should you find them worthy to be cultivated, scions can be got from the tree.

Yours, with great respect,
CEPHAS THOMPSON.

Middleborough, Oct. 14, 1848.

☞ These Apples are very fair and handsome, and the taste is agreeable; yet there is not so much spirit and juice in them as most people like. It is a seedling for aught we know to the contrary, but will not compare with the Porter, the Williams, the Nonsuch, the Greening, the Baldwin, the Gravenstein, and others in the market. It is a good Apple but its flesh is not extra good. It inclines to become too mealy on ripening. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

BEEF STEAK APPLES.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: When I presented you with some Beef Steak Apples week before last, I omitted to say they should be kept a week or two until they were mellow, so that you did not get the true flavor of them.

I now send you some specimens that are mellow and fit for eating. The Trees are rapid growers forming a fine head and come into bearing early, and bear very abundantly every other year—fruit very fair and handsome.

I will send you some scions, if you wish, with all pleasure.

Yours, &c., JONA. FOWLER.
Salisbury, Oct. 1848.

CABBAGES.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: I should like to see an article in your paper giving some directions how to proceed in raising Cabbages, so as to prevent their turnip-rooting. I have lost the whole of mine for two years. Many of my neighbors have fared the same.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN CRANE, 2D.

Norton, Oct. 18th.

☞ Our correspondents are requested to answer this inquiry. [Editor.

☞ A Newbury correspondent inquires of us concerning the location of a schoolhouse, and asks whether it should be in a market place, or near a dwelling house, or in a retired situation for the best moral and intellectual advancement of the whole? He is, no doubt, a bachelor, and troubled with the noise of little ones in whom he takes no interest. Cannot the town of Newbury do something for him?

DRYING APPLES.

There are two modes generally practiced in drying apples in this section of New England. One mode is, after the apples are pared, to slice them and spread them on a scaffold or flooring of boards in the sun. This is only done early in autumn, when the days are long and the sun shines warm.

The other mode, and the one most common with us, is, after the apples are pared, to core and cut them in quarters, and string them upon long strings. These strings are then hung out doors, or near the ceiling of the kitchen, until dry. This mode of stringing them is a very good one, as they can be handled and carried with much more facility than they can when merely sliced up and dried.

The mode of drying them, after being strung, may be much improved where a person has a large quantity to dry, by building a small room or house on purpose for the business. By having the proper fixtures for applying heat, the fruit may be dried very expeditiously, and in a very neat manner.

Mr. Silas H. Gard of Tremont, Clark Co., Ohio, has published a description of a house for this purpose in the Ohio Cultivator, which we copy below, and which may serve as a guide to those who may think it an object to construct one for themselves. With such fixtures, one may continue to dry apples in the winter, if he wishes, and not be dependent on fair weather or bright sun to accomplish his object.

It will be seen that he does not string his apples, as is done with us but slices and spreads them on shelves, or rather on slat drawers.

The following is his description:

The kiln is small and compact, is easily managed and requires less fuel for the work performed than any other style of kiln I ever saw. If rightly tended it will yield six bushels of dried fruit each morning—(if made of larger size of course the quantity will be greater.) it holds eighteen bushels of fresh cut fruit, and only requires the fire to be renewed four or five times in the twenty-four hours to complete the drying; it also dries all the shelves equally, so that the fruit can be all taken out at one time.

The plan of my house is as follows:—Dimensions six feet by ten (outside the wall) height of front wall say thirteen feet, of back wall ten feet, with a shed roof. The furnace is fifteen inches in height and width, and extends from the arch in the middle of the end wall the length of the house inside, (built of brick, covered with flat stones we presume, Ed.) and is plastered 11-2 inches thick on top, to prevent danger of fire from cracks. On each side of the furnace a flue returns (horizontally,) to the chimney, which is carried up inside the wall directly over the arch. In the side walls of the house nine pairs of cross pieces, of 2 1-2 by 3 inches scantling, are set three bricks apart, and six inches from the end walls, on which the baskets or drawers are to slide. In the upper corner of each gable end wall is a window or opening six inches square, to let the steam pass off. The walls are plastered inside, and also the roof, by lathing on the underside of the rafters. The door way is in the middle of the front wall, and is five feet high by seven feet wide; or rather it has two doors of 3 1-2 by 5 feet. In front of the door way the cross pieces are moveable, (resting on those fixed in the walls) for the convenience of putting in and taking out the drawers. The drawers or baskets are four feet long and two wide, so that each tier contains four baskets. They are made of laths 1 1-2 inches wide, nailed on three cross-pieces 1 1-2 inches square with 4d nails. Outside the door is a platform to stand upon when arranging the fruit, from which the upper shelf can be reached. (If thought best the door way can be made the full height of the range of shelves, then you have a complete bureau kiln, with every drawer accessible from the outside.)

The materials required for this house, are 3500 bricks, 12 bushels lime, (unslacked) 1000 laths, 252 feet (running measure) scantling, 500 shingles, 8 lbs. 4d nails, 100 feet plank and door frame stuff. The whole cost, in this place is only 25 or 30 dollars, and any farmer of common ingenuity can do all the work except the brick-laying.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
SILAS H. GARD.

[Maine Farmer

WELDING IRON AND STEEL.

Borax has been used as a flux to promote the partial fusion of iron and facilitate the union of one piece of iron or steel with another in the operation called welding. We find in the Journal of the Franklin Institute the following mode recommended, being a translation from the French Polytechnic Journal. Whether it has heretofore been practiced by our smiths we do not know; but we publish it for the benefit of those who have not seen it.

In an earthen vessel melt borax, and add to it one tenth of sal ammoniac. When these ingredients are properly fused and mixed, pour them out upon an iron plate, and let them cool. There is thus obtained a glassy matter, to which is to be added an equal quantity of quick lime.

The iron and steel which are to be soldered are first heated to redness; then this compound, first reduced to powder, is laid upon them; the composition melts and runs like sealing wax; the pieces are then replaced in the fire, taking care to heat them to a temperature far below that usually employed in welding; they are then withdrawn and hammered, and the surfaces will be found to be thus perfectly united. The author asserts that this process, which may be applied to welding sheet iron tubes, never fails. [Ibid.

CARE OF SHEEP.

A "Practical Farmer," writing to the Germantown Telegraph, gives the following practical directions for the care of sheep:

"An opinion prevails in some sections that sheep require no water during the winter, and that they actually do better without than with it. This, however, is a great mistake, and one that not unfrequently gives rise to serious losses. When permitted, sheep though they are capable from their peculiar structure and habits of subsisting a longer time probably without water than any other domestic animal, will drink from four to eight times a day, and with evident advantage, particularly during winter, when they are necessarily restricted to dry and indigestible food, which naturally engenderes thirst, and requires much drink to render the economy of digestion and assimilation sufficiently rapid and perfect to insure a continuence of thrift and health. When practicable, there should always be a watering trough in shed or yard, to which the animals can at all times have a free access, without mingling with cattle or larger stock, as they are liable to be injured by the latter, especially when with young. When there is a pump in the yard, as there always should be—the trouble attending such an arrangement, is comparatively slight, even where the sheep and cattle yards are, as they ought to be, distinct. From twenty-five to thirty sheep are as many as can be well kept in one enclosure. When the number exceeds this, unless special care be had to secure the most perfect ventilation, the animals are liable to contract diseases, and never do so well as when confined in smaller flocks. On taking sheep from the pastures, in autumn, the sudden change from green to dry food often operates detrimentally, which is sufficiently evinced by the loss of appetite and consequent emaciation evinced, and which is often attributed, erroneously, to disease. As soon as they are taken from the ranges, a couple of messes of potatoes should be given them daily for a week or so, gradually lessening the quantity as they become accustomed to, and acquire a relish for other food. By adopting this plan, and allowing them a liberal supply of salt and water, their vigor will remain unimpaired, and the change rendered unavoidable by circumstances, will be productive of no unpleasant results."

VARIETIES OF MILK.

As far as we know, no nation uses the milk of any carnivorous animal. There is no reason for believing that the milk of this order of animals would be either disagreeable or unwholesome: but the ferocity and restlessness of the creatures will always present an obstacle to the experiment. The different milks of those animals with which we are acquainted agree in their chemical qualities, and is confirmed by the fact, that other animals beside man can be nourished in infancy by the milk of every distinct species.—Rats and leverets have been suckled by cats, fawns by ewes, foals by goats, and man, in all stages of his existence, has been nourished by the milk of various animals, except the carnivorous. The milk of the mare is inferior in oily matter to that of the cow but it is said to contain more sugar, and other salts. The milk of the ewe is as rich as that of the cow in oil, but contains less sugar than that of the other animals. Cheese made of ewe milk is still used in England and Scotland, but it is gradually being disused. The milk of the ass approaches that of human milk in several of its qualities.—To this resemblance it owes its use by invalids in pulmonary complaints, but it has no particular virtue to recommend its preference, and is only prescribed by nurses. Goat's milk perhaps stands next to that of the cow in its qualities; it is much used in Southern Europe. It affords excellent cheese and butter, its cream being rich, and more copious than that from cows. Camel's milk is employed in China, Africa, and, in short, in all those countries where the animal flourishes. It is, however, poor in every respect but still being milk, it is invaluable where butter is not to be procured. The milk of the sow resembles that of the cow, and is used at Canton and other parts of China. The milk of the buffalo is also like that of the cow, though the two animals belong to different species. Every preparation of milk, and every separate ingredient of it is wholesome; milk, cream, butter, cheese, fresh curds, whey, skimmed milk, buttermilk, &c.—Butter-milk and whey will undergo a spontaneous vinous fermentation if kept long enough, and alchol can be distilled from it. The Tartars it is well known prepare large quantities of spirituous drink from mare's milk. [Scientific American.

AGRICULTURAL READING.

It is far easier to read good writing on agricultural subjects than to write good reading on the same. We make no pretensions to the latter gift; and generally aim at what we say on paper to awaken thought, research, and a laudable desire to improve. As reasoning, intellectual beings, the four millions of laboring farmers in the United States, have derived very little benefit from the art of printing, and their ability to read the recorded experience, and understand the dearly bought knowledge of the most skilful agriculturists in the world. This neglect to turn the noble art of printing, the power to read, reason and improve, to the most useful account, is at once a serious private loss, and a great public misfortune. The evil is plain, palpable, and confessed by every well informed person. But how is it to be removed! That is the question of questions with those that would banish all prejudice and gross ignorance, all stupid indifference from the popular mind; and substitute in their place cultivated reason, sound mortality, and an undying effort to make themselves and the world in which they live, wiser, better and happier than ever before.

Deeply impressed with the belief that Printing and Reading were the most available means to improve both the soil and its cultivators, we early began to use the Press as a medium through which to arouse the farmers of the country to the importance of educating every child, of creating a taste for good books, and of striving themselves to "teach one another," by writing agricultural journals. The longer we study our system persuading plain common sense men to "teach one another," in the pages of an exceedingly cheap periodical, like the Genesee Farmer, the more valuable and feasible does the plan appear for instructing and elevating the thousands and millions who really need the advantage of additional information and of mental culture.—Common, practical farmers, best understand the language, difficulties, feelings and interest of their own class—men surrounded by circumstances and influences that bear nearly alike on all American husbandmen. So far this scheme has operated admirably. The Farmer has become one of the most popular journals of the day; and bids fair soon to stand without a rival in the extent of its circulation and usefulness. [Genesee Farmer.

URINE—ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As yet I have discovered nothing in your paper in regard to the value of this medical agent; and presuming from that fact, as well as from my observation of the practice of men around me, that its nature is but very little understood by our farmers, I have hopes of doing some good by communicating the information that I possess in regard to it. I attach very great importance to its use under a great variety of circumstances; and so much that for the preservation of the health of my hogs and cattle, I would not dispense with it, for any consideration. I was first led to suspect its value, by the recollection of an old fact of a horse jockey whom I once knew, using great quantities of it in the treatment of old "*cracks*" that he was in the habit of "picking up, reviving, and peddling off for *horses*." That it has value, I have always understood; but that fact connected with its circumstances, led me to look to it for far more healing virtue than the world knew of. I accordingly commenced its use; and three or four years of experience and close observation have satisfied me that I did even under-estimate its power. And I believe, now, that the blind staggers, murrain, and horn ail—very prevalent complaints in some portions of the North-west—can get no hold of hogs and cattle that are allowed to have it. I tried it first with a cow that was attacked with the horn distemper. She was soon to come in, and I felt a little afraid of the more powerful agents that are generally used—while the rapid progress of the malady warned me of the danger of delaying relief until she dropped her calf. I gave it to her freely and it cured her. Since that time I have given it, habitually, to my cattle, and have never had one attacked with any of the prevalent diseases, nor had occasion to bleed them in the spring of the year to render them healthy. For three seasons of prevalence of dry murrain, my cattle have been entirely exempt from it, and *urine is the only medicine that I have used during the time*. I have found "white lye" made with it, to be more efficient than any of the remedies advised to me by veterinarians, for curing swellings, cakes, sores, &c. on my cattle—while not the first one of my hogs that have been allowed the use of urine, has been attacked with any ailment; and the others have been no healthier than other peoples. With these facts I ask every farmer to try it for himself. The medicine is simple, cheap—only to be *saved* when you have it—and, I have good reason for believing the most efficient preventive that can be used. Who will try it with their sheep? DIXON.

Neosho, Dodge co. Wis., Aug. 1848.

[Prairie Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT.

We make the following extracts from the late Report in the "Hampshire Gazette;" published at Northampton. The writer says:—

"The farmers in this vicinity have yet to learn that the raising of fruit and vegetables is the most profitable employment of the husbandman. A good sized apple tree of choice fruit will frequently produce more profit than an acre of corn, or rye, or oats, and every tree on any farm that is sound and thrifty, may, by ingrafting, in half-a-duzen years, be made to yield good crops of valuable fruit.

An acre of land planted with strawberries, will yield the farmer as much profit as ten acres of corn; and strawberries are as easily raised as corn, are as certain a crop, and always finds a ready market at favorable prices. An acre of land planted to cranberries will yield more profit even than strawberries, and are always in great demand at a good price. Onions are another crop which are profitable to raise to supply the market. It is as easy to get five hundred bushels of onions on one acre of land as to get two hundred bushels of potatoes, or fifty bushels of corn. Carrots and beets are also profitable crops for the farmer, and will aid him exceedingly in fattening his cattle and feeding his stock. The lands in the Connecticut valley are of the right sort to raise these roots—deep and rich loam, and free from stones. It should be the established rule of every cultivator, to have no indifferent fruit. It requires little or no more care to raise a Baldwin, a Greening, or Russett apple tree, than it does an insignificant seedling: the fruit of one is worth from fifty cents to a dollar a bushel for winter, the other from eight to twelve cents for vinegar or to feed stock. Recent experiments go to show, that by suitable culture trees that are barren every other year may be made to produce good crops annually; that there is no more necessity of trees being barren half the time, than there is of land lying fallow half the time to recruit; both may be made to produce good annual crops if suitably enriched.

* * * * *

The fruit at this season can only be of the late autumn and winter varieties: the time for summer and early fall apples having passed.—It may not be amiss to say, that in this section of country, many excellent varieties of apples can be found, such as the Early Harvest, Strawberry, Early Bough, Juneating, Summer Pearmain, Early Golden Sweeting, Red Margaret, Benoni, Red Astrican, Porter, William's Early Red, New York Spice. The season for these has now passed. All of these can be obtained for grafting, in this neighborhood, as well as some rare and excellent varieties of winter fruit, such as the Swaar, Northern Spy, Kelsey, Liscom, &c.

The four best summer apples for eating, are, the Early Harvest, the Williams Early Red, the Red Astrican, and the Summer Pearmain. For baking, the Early Bough, and Golden Sweeting.

The four best fall apples for eating, are, the Potter, Fall Pippin, Liscom, and New York Spice.

For baking, the late Golden Sweeting, Philips Sweeting, Belle Bound and the Pumpkin Sweeting.

The six best winter apples for eating, are, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Roxbury Russett, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Yellow Belleflower, and Newtown Pippin. For baking, Mother apple, Danvers Sweeting and Hartford Sweeting.

The committee have taken some pains to correct the false names under which fruit has been presented. The common error in this vicinity of naming the Fall Pipping, Pomme Royal or Pound Royal, will be corrected after a while, but not immediately, as the name has been long and extensively misapplied, and is still persisted in by some who claim to understand the fruit.

The Fall Pippin is an autumn apple, in perfection in October, and is mostly gone by the first of December. A few specimens may keep longer. The skin is deep yellow, the stem is three fourths of an inch long, set in rather a shallow cavity.

The true Pomme Royal was first raised by Gen. Putnam, in Pomfret, Conn., where the fruit is now common, and much approved, as a winter fruit. The skin at this season is green, but in winter is pale, yellowish white, the stem is one and one-fourth inch long in a deep cavity, and the fruit is in perfection in December and January.

The apple marked Washington Grey, the committee think is the Cornish Gilliflower, one of the choicest winter apples, differing essentially from the Black Gilliflower, which is but a second or third rate apple.

The apple presented by Timothy Graves of Sunderland, as the Red Pippin, is the Hubbardston Nonesuch, a very estimable fruit.

Mr. Starkweather's Spitzenburgh, a small but delicate apple, appears to be the Newtown Spitzenburgh, different in size, color and flavor, from the other two varieties.

Mr. Harvey Judd's Shaker's Russett, is the Red Cheek Russett, a valuable fruit; his Nonesuch is a beautiful specimen of Baldwin, and his Red Pearmain, the Esopus Spitzenburgh, one of the very best, winter apples.

It appears to the committee that the Congress apple is the excellent Russian cooking apple, known by the name of Alexander.

The apple presented by Deacon Foote of ——— appears to be the Pomme Water. The apple known here as the Red Streak, appears to be the Wine apple, a very pleasant and valuable fruit.

The Westfield Seeknofurther, an old Connecticut variety, is larger and higher flavored than the common sorts, and more desirable for cultivation.

The early Harvest, is called the Bough, by some, and Juneating by others; it is a distinct fruit from either; the Bough being one of the best early sweet, and the Harvest the earliest and best sour apple. The Juneating is inferior to the Harvest, not quite so early, but a variety worthy of cultivation, as it is early, and ripens gradually, so as to furnish fruit for four weeks.

It is of no little importance to have the apples which we are cultivating rightly named, if not, we may grow varieties undesirable, when we suppose that we have those that are choice and valuable. This is particularly important to nurserymen.

☞ The Lyscom Apple, mentioned above as one of the best apples for fall eating, is not a favorite with us. [Editor.

OYSTER SHELLS. The shells of the oyster like those of other crustaceous fishes, are composed of calcareous earth and animal glue.—They possess no medical virtue superior to common limestone or chalk; but by calcination, they yield a quick-lime, which is perfectly free from any metalic or other fossil substance; and being less permeable to water when mixed with sand, it is better calculated for the plastering of walls in damp situations. Hence the Dutch prepare their excellent mortar generally of marine shells burnt into lime; which makes a most durable cement. The great importance of this fact in point of health and economy deserves equal attention; so that the immense number of oyster shells annually thrown away in cities, might easily be converted into a very useful shell lime.

CHEMISTRY OF ANIMAL HEAT. The perpetual combination of the oxygen of the atmosphere with the carbon of the food, and with the effete substance of the body, is a real combustion, and is supposed to be the cause of animal heat, because heat is constantly given out by the combination of carbon and oxygen; and, without a constant supply of food, the oxygen would soon consume the whole animal, except the bones. [Mrs. Somerville.

TO MANAGE A SULLEN HORSE. If a horse lies down, and will not get up, drive a stake into the ground and fasten him down for ten or twelve hours; then loosen him, work him for about an hour, water and feed him, and he will "know better next time." Or supply your hands to the nostrils and stop his breath, and he will soon start.

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.—Professor Silliman has, among other matters of interest, concerning which he has made some very valuable observations, provided us also with the following suggestions. A fact, he remarks, of great interest has been proved by the borings for Artesian wells in the suburbs of Paris, namely, that as we go towards the centre of the earth, the temperature increases at the rate of about one degree for every fifty feet. That the whole interior portion of the earth, or at least a great part of it, is an ocean of melted rock, agitated by violent winds, though I dare not affirm it, is still rendered highly probable by the phenomena of volcanoes. The facts connected with their eruption have been ascertained and placed beyond a doubt. How then are they to be accounted for? The theory prevalent some years since, that they are caused by the combustion of immense coal beds, is perfectly puerile, and is entirely abandoned. All the coal in the world would not afford fuel enough for a single capital exhibition of Vesuvius. We must look higher than this; and I have little doubt that the whole rests on the action of electric and galvanic principles which are constantly in operation in the earth.

HAVOC OF INTEMPERANCE. At a temperance meeting in Montreal, the Rev. Mr. Chinquey said that he had a list of 15 Canadian families, formerly of the first standing in Montreal, whose aggregate fortune a few years ago was £200,000, and now they have disappeared—strong drink has destroyed them all; another list of 104 families, of various callings, whose aggregate fortune was £300,000, who have also all disappeared from the same cause; and another list of 517 families, in the fourteen surrounding parishes, all comparatively wealthy, and all now destroyed by whiskey, except remnants scattered about the states and elsewhere.

OLD SETTLERS. A friend has handed to us the following memorandum, which we think may challenge a parallel of the world over. In the town of Lunenburg, Worcester county, Mass., with a population of 1275, there are living fifty persons whose aggregate ages amount to 3929 years—an average of over 78 years each. Two are between 90 and 95, one between 85 and 90, twenty-three between 80 and 85, eleven between 75 and 80, and seventy-five—one-seventeenth of the whole population—are 70 or over. [Nashua Telegraph.

INFLUENCE OF LIGHT UPON HEALTH.

In an article by W. B. Carpenter M. D., in the May number of Howitt's Journal, there are the following instructive remarks on the influence of Light upon Health,—

"An annual tendency to bodily deformity exists among children reared in cellars or mines, or in dark and narrow streets; the body rarely acquires its full development under such circumstances; and the mind cannot attain its full vigor. On the other hand all travellers have noticed that a remarkable freedom from deformity exists among those nations that wear but little clothing; and where other circumstances are favorable, it is among such that the person acquires its greatest perfection,—as is seen for instance among the Marquesan islanders. It is well known that in many of the deep vallies of the Alps, into which but very little sunlight finds its way, there are a large number of strangely deformed beings, termed Cretins; most of whom are more or less idiotic, some indeed being the most degraded specimens of the human race that it is possible to conceive. Doubtless in this case other causes are in action besides the want of light, but there seems quite reason enough to believe that it is one of the chief, and probably the most important of all. Again it has been noticed that epidemic diseases rage with greater violence on the dark side of a street, than one whose aspect is sunny.

The most satisfactory proof of the influence of Light upon human health is perhaps that which is derived from the experience of large buildings, in which the condition of the dwellers in the different parts is on an average very much the same except in this one particular. Thus it has been stated by Sir Andrew Wylie (who was for a long time at the head of the medical staff in the Russian Army) that the cases of disease on the *dark* side of an extensive barrack at St. Petersburgh have been uniformly, for many years, in the proportion of *three to one* of those on the side exposed to a strong light. And in one of the London hospitals, with a long range of frontage looking nearly due north and south, it has been observed that the patients more rapidly recover on the sunny than on the shady side of the building.

The complaint of the Scrofula is well known to be more prevalent in crowded cities than in the open country; in dark and narrow streets than in those which are broad and well ventilated. The condition of the body, in the early stages of the complaint, has such a striking resemblance to that of the plant which is rendered meagre and sickly for want of light, that we can scarcely doubt the action of the same cause in both instances.

Considerations like these ought to be of great weight with every one, who is capable of understanding the simple facts above stated. Daylight, like warmth, is not a *luxury* but *a necessary of life*. For the want of it, though it does not produce consequences as immediately destructive to life, has much share in occasioning those derangements of health, which not only tend to shorten life, but render it miserable while it lasts; and which are not confined to individual, but are transmitted from parent to offspring through successive generations."

INDIAN TREATY—FOUR MILLIONS ACRES ACQUIRED. General William Medill, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, passed through the city last night, having bought out all the right of the Menominee Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin, whereby the United States have acquired the title to 4,000,000 acres of new territory in Wisconsin, embracing land on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and laid down in the recent maps as parts of Brown, Portage and Wisconsin counties. It embraces Little and Big Bull Falls, Whitney's Mills, &c.

Some years ago, Congress granted to Wisconsin the alternate sections to complete a canal between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The canal could not be made because the Indians owned much of the land. It has now been bought; and two days after the making of the treaty, two hundred squatters had laid their claims. The land is very rich and valuable.

Several attempts have been made to treat with this very old and once powerful tribe of Indians, of which Ush-kosk is chief. But all have been unsuccessful. He is connected with some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the Mississippi on the Crow-wing river, near where the Winnebagoes now are, and on lands which the Government bought of the Chippewas.

The treaty is a very fair one for both parties The Indians get about $300,000; and out of this a specific sum is set apart for a manual labor school, a grist mill, blacksmith's shop, and the support of a miller for fifteen years. The Indians remove themselves, and thus save those swindling operations which are gone into by contractors in their removal. Thus the whole matter is a plain business transaction between the Indians and the government. There are no reserves in the matter to make trouble.

The superintendent took the whole matter into his own hands, and the whole expense (for travelling and all) of negotiating this treaty, will not be $150. General Medill, in all his operations with this tribe, has astonished every body. His success and his economy both are unrivalled. The present annuities of this tribe cease in 1857. Gen. Medill arranged it so as to commence the payment thereafter in annual payments, so that the Indians cannot squander their money, and yet have it as they need it. It would have been better for the government could it have had General Medill to negotiate more of its treaties. [Chicago Democrat.

FISHING BUSINESS. The present week three Nova Scotia cargoes of Fish have been brought into our port, and the British owners sold to our principal dealers over a thousand quintals for $1 75 per quintal. This was done while our own fishermen have had good fares, which they could not sell for less than two dollars per quintal without loss, and have had the satisfaction of seeing our own market supplied by foreigners, while their own fish remain a dead weight on their own hands. This is the effect of the policy of the present administration, a policy which will be continued, unless the election of General Taylor is effected.

Previous to the adoption of the tariff of 1846, it was a rare thing for foreign caught fish to be brought to this country, excepting when the article commanded a high price, and the demand was greater than our fishermen could supply.—But now the business is ruined by a policy which, as carried out in various branches of business, is making the rich richer, and the poor poorer. [Portsmouth Journal]

MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. At the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary on the 24th October, at the Institution in Green street, Robert G. Shaw, Esq., was re-elected President; J. W. Edmands, Treasurer; and H. G. Shaw, Secretary; and the following persons (in addition) compose the Board of Managers: Moses Grant, Henry Rice, S. D. Townsend, M. D., J. H. Wolcott, C. H. Mills, Samuel Hooper, J. A. Blanchard, J. Lawrence, and Wm. W. Tucker. Doctors Edward Reynolds, R. W. Hooper, and George A. Bethune, were re-elected Surgeons. They have operated upon and attended 2003 patients the past year, affording comfort and relief to many persons, who are thus enabled to support themselves and families.

A lot of land of 24,006 feet, in Charles street, (near the bridge,) has been purchased as a site for a suitable edifice to be erected as early the ensuing season as possible. The plan is prepared for a handsome building, and the foundation is to be laid without delay. The front will be 67 feet, with wings of 25 feet each, making in all 117 feet on the street. The present building is found to be quite inadequate to the purpose of an Infirmary, and the Managers are happy to state, that by the liberality of the State, and the aid of private individuals, they are prepared to erect a building every way suited to the object. [Journal.

LIGHTING BY ELECTRICITY. In the course of the opening lecture at the Western Literary Institution, Leicester square, London, some experiments were exhibited of a new mode of lighting by means of electricity, which, as far as we could judge from appearances, were entirely successful. The inventors of the new method are Messrs. Haide and Petrie, and their mode of operation is to cause the electric current to pass through two pieces of charcoal in such a manner as to exclude any portion of the atmospheric air. The light produced is intense and beautiful, producing the effect of daylight to a much greater extent than the lime light, and having this advantage, that it is sustained and continuous, while the former lasts but a few moments. The inventers expect to apply it generally to shop and street illumination, and state that while the "plant" will cost no more than gas, the expense of illumination will be one twelfth of the price of the latter light.

CHEAPEST WAY TO CHINA. It is said that the cheapest way to China from London is via America. A passage from England to China, now costs nearly $600. By the American route, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, passengers can be conveyed from London to China for $400, and the trip, with our improvements in steam navigation and a better road over the isthmus, may be made in thirty-five days, beating the English mail twenty-five days.

A GOOD IDEA. Evening free schools are now opened in various parts of New York, for the instruction of the young men and women.

MECHANIC ARTS.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS FROM WATER.

The London Mining Journal describes a method of manufacturing gas from water that differs from any we have heretofore seen, and appears perfectly practicable. The editor remarks:

"We were much pleased with a descriptive lecture, at the Polytechnic Institution, accompanied by a working model of a new hydro-carbon gas apparatus, patented by Mr. Stephen White, for the manufacture of gas from water and common tar or rosin, &c. The invention appears to be a very valuable one, and was ably explained in its various points by Dr. Ryan, the able coadjutor of Mr. Isham Baggs at this Institution.—The apparatus consists of three retorts placed in a stove, two of which are filled with charcoal and thin pieces of iron, and the other with iron chains hanging from a centre bar. The two first retorts are from the decomposition of water, which is regularly supplied by means of a syphon pipe, passing through and into the centre of the retort; the water, in passing through the heated material, becomes converted into pure hydrogen and peroxide of carbon. It then passes into the third retort, to receive its dose of bi-carburet of hydrogen, which is prepared from common tar, or melted resin, or similar substances passing or dropping on the red-hot chain, from a cyphon-tube, which regulates its supply. This causes the tar, or melted resin, to throw off an abundance of bi-carburet or hydrogen gas. The gases being mixed in this manner, are immediately conveyed into the gasometer for use, without any purifying vessels whatever, none being required. The great advantages arising from this invention appear to be the small, simple, and cheap apparatus required, and the beautiful, clear and bright light produced, surpassing the ordinary coal gas; also, its perfect purity, being free from any nuisance in its manufacture, and above all, so pure and innoxious, that it may be burnt in any private room, without the least ill effects or smoke resulting from it. The apparatus may be used, and the gas made, in any private mansions, churches, or manufactories, and on any scale, from 5 to 1,000 lights, or more, as well as for cities and towns. As a sanitary measure, it cannot be too highly appreciated, when we consider the thousands who inhale the poisonous fumes, consisting of sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid gas, ammonia, &c., given off by ordinary coal gas, not only affecting the health of a mass of individuals, but injuring the goods of jewellers, silversmiths, and drapers, books, prints, pictures, furniture, and a variety of other articles. The gas can be made and supplied at a price considerably less than that of coal gas. Thus we see accomplished the foretelling of that eminent chemist

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1848.

William Buckminster, Editor.

THE GREAT ELECTION.

Tuesday was a great day. The weather was fine and the vote in all the States heard from was large; the old men turned out. General Taylor is probably elected president by a majority of the voters of thirty States.

We devote much space in our paper this week to the election returns, presuming that all our readers of whatever party, will like to see for themselves how the different States have voted. And we advise our patrons to save their papers for a record of the times; they will like to recur again to the votes of this week, on the eve of another election. We trust that all our statements will be such as may be relied on by all readers. We have no political party to sustain and none that we wish to crush. We have no hope that any political party, as such, will commend us, or give us office. We have our own notions of right and wrong and shall not hesitate to declare them on all proper occasions. Our paper claims to be independent.

In Massachusetts it will be seen that the people have made no choice of electors. There were three parties in the field, and it will be necessary to call the Legislature together immediately to appoint electors of President. Gen. Taylor has upwards of 60,000 votes. Gen. Cass upwards of 34,000, and Mr Van Buren upwards of 38,000 by the returns from one hundred and eighty-one towns. The remaining towns will not greatly vary the proportion of votes.

A great revolution has taken place in New York. Only one representative has been returned for the Democratic party. The split there in favor of Van Buren has had the effect to reduce the Cass vote very low. No State has been so thoroughly revolutionized as New York. Taylor has stood higher there than any candidate that the Whigs ever nominated.

In Pennsylvania there has not been so great a revolution; though in the city of Philadelphia, and the county to which it is joined, Taylor has more than twice as many as Cass; and V. Buren has a very small vote. Pennsylvania goes for Taylor by a good majority. The masses there, the floating voters, preferred him to a civilian.

The great State of Ohio will probably have a plurality for Cass, though it is not quite certain yet. Virginia has not been counted on for Taylor. She will probably give her vote for Cass, though Taylor has gained considerable there compared with the former election. Georgia is not claimed with much confidence by either party. Michigan and Illinois will probably be found for Cass, though some of the Whig papers claimed them.

One hundred and forty-six votes are necessary to a choice. Not more than 131 can yet be counted as morally certain for Taylor. If Tennessee and Florida are for Taylor, their sixteen votes will make his number one hundred and forty-seven—not counting Louisiana for Taylor.

The Post of this city has 100 votes set to Taylor; and at the footing says "The election of Taylor seems highly probable."

Maine and New Hampshire go for Cass, though Taylor has gained much in Maine. The Albany Argus, a leading Democratic paper estimates that Taylor has 100,000 plurality. V. Buren did not run so high in his own State as most of the politicians anticipated.

We give below a list of the States which the Whigs put down as certain for Taylor;

For Taylor.		*For Cass.*	
Massachusetts,	12	New Hampshire,	6
Rhode Island,	4	Maine,	9
Connecticut,	6	Michigan,	5
Vermont,	6	Missouri,	7
Delaware,	3	Ohio,	23
New York,	36	Virginia,	17
New Jersey,	7	Illinois,	9
Maryland,	8	South Carolina,	9
Pennsylvania,	26		
Kentucky,	12		75
Tenessee,	13		
Florida,	3		
N. Carolina,	11		
	147		

Then there is Georgia 10, Louisana 6, and Mississippi 4. These are as likely to go for Taylor as for Cass.

The returns come in by telegraph and will all need correction, yet many of the party papers admit that Taylor is the man who will be the choice of the electors.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ELECTION.

We have given the results of this election so far as we were able to ascertain the facts and the estimates made by comparison with former election returns. Complete returns cannot yet be expected, and it is barely possible that Cass may have the major vote. We presume however that Taylor is the man whom a majority of the people at this time delight to honor.

We hope the General will not suppose he is selected merely for his bravery and warlike qualifications. He has a large vote from people who disapprove of war, and who fear nothing worse for our country than a war fever—a spirit of encroachment on others—a lust of conquest. For ourself we would prefer a monarchy to a Military Republic. We have no need, now that we have grown so strong, to encourage or foster a military spirit. We need to have no fear of any nation on earth in case we provoke no hostility. Our people can defend their own country in case of invasion, without the aid of a regular standing army, and we want nothing of the kind except on our frontiers.

Taylor has been chosen in spite of the strong inclination in the north to discourage military enterprize and military rule. And we hope if he comes into the Chair of State, he will take more pride in the advocacy of peace than in his military exploits.

☞ *The Weather*, for a few days, has been cold, and the frost has penetrated into hard soil two or three inches. October was warmer than usual, but November comes up.

Look out and secure the turnip crop before the middle of November. Turnips are not hurt by freezing a little if they are suffered to lie till the frost is out. We had a little snow at Framingham on Thursday morning, but no sleighs were out.

☞ Mr. Hiram Wheeler of Easton, Ct. was recently milking a cow, when the cow was struck by lightning and killed. The pail too was dashed in pieces but Mr. W. was unhurt.

The Salem Gazette says, "The name of George Raymond, of Salem, should be added to the list of wounded, by the late railroad disaster. He has a broken jaw, and his face is otherwise severely bruised."

IMMIGRANTS. The number of passengers that arrived at this port on the 4th and 5th is 6103. A number that may, with reason, attract the notice of the most superficial reader as very remarkable. [New York Express.

The editor of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, has received a present of some apples of fine flavor which are of the second growth this year.

Election Returns for Massachusetts.

The Atlas of Wednesday received returns from 281 towns out of the 312 in the State. The towns since heard from increase the number to 302.

It will be seen that no ticket has received a majority of the votes, but that the Taylor ticket has a plurality. In Worcester county the Van Buren ticket has the plurality.

We publish the following in detail:

	Taylor.	Cass	Van Buren.	Sca
Ward 1	543	288	89	1
2	187	905	37	
3	526	301	97	
4	1214	409	270	
5	780	231	182	
6	709	198	233	
7	784	121	76	
8	229	123	37	
9	901	149	137	3
10	898	234	217	—
11	1020	415	239	
12	576	334	197	
	8436	2998	1901	4

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

	1848. Taylor	Cass	V Buren	Briggs	Cushing	Sewall
			1847.			
Boston	8636	3001	1201	3566	295	272
Chelsea	404	151	219	308	173	87
North Chelsea	63	25	16	22	30	
	8099	3177	2137	3894	3175	43

ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury	236	198	172	170	113	81
Andover	457	315	253	268	277	53
Beverly	430	212	230	242	162	53
Boxford	130	76	12	101	94	47
Bradford	195	155	114	166	149	27
Danvers	569	146	305	386	138	110
Essex	62	57	75	77	78	14
Georgetown	165	69	120	112	67	88
Gloucester	630	157	294	173	119	69
Ham ilton	82	22	62	73	28	19
Haverhill	356	206	286	415	294	67
Ipswich	212	105	92	172	156	28
Lynn	539	728	899	568	702	126
Lynnfield	57	54	58	42	55	28
Manchester	86	58	157	67	66	76
Marblehead	244	473	197	189	517	18
Lawrence	609	322	251	334	272	27
Methuen						
Middleton	50	17	60	42	41	13
Newbury	380	173	81	242	118	18
Newburyport	704	334	72	495	321	19
Rockport	134	126	146	116	104	30
Rowley	127	18	16	110	18	7
Salem	1650	280	570	1045	726	76
Salisbury	153	86	157	157	77	84
Saugus	85	52	96	52	85	18
Topsfield	200	73	93	92	24	8
Wenham	69	18	86	74	4	10
West Newbury	147	57	103	115	60	70
	8514	4255	5038	6259	4685	1252

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton	36	73	176	48	157	29
Ashby	139	65	49	125	86	25
Ashland						
Bedford	37	93	68	40	90	24
Billerica	141	107	55	107	108	9
Boxborough	18	44	24	18	41	5
Brighton	173	132	32	92	113	5
Burlington	21	54	9	18	48	1
Cambridge	1145	410	380	879	480	93
Carlisle	47	76	6	33	68	2
Charlestown	1114	749	377	662	841	91
Chelmsford	139	129	74	136	174	7
Concord	63	141	146	114	157	12
Dracut	228	127	149	211	171	29
Dunstable	65	66	1	52	55	17
Framingham	298	151	274	229	149	12
Groton	180	172	30	190	206	12
Hollston	103	146	156	145	150	65
Hopkinton	98	150	205	91	151	43
Lexington	168	92	51	147	134	13
Lincoln	52	12	59	70	17	5
Littleton	68	84	72	74	69	6
Lowell	1950	870	1057	1655	1282	172
Malden	262	240	138	190	196	28
Marlboro'	65	315	255	206	180	34
Medford	230	253	92	197	201	54
Natick	178	115	201	201	122	53
Newton	242	144	220	160	177	71
Pepperell	171	162	44	154	79	17
Reading	246	62	240	180	57	79
Shirley	74	55	72	74	61	21
Shirley	68	89	21	61	98	2
Somerville	223	80	55	129	77	28
South Reading	177	77	146	114	83	31
Stoneham	61	125	120	84	165	28
Stow	74	119	14	85	119	
Sudbury	77	54	47	80	64	5
Tewksbury	95	67	19	79	80	7
Townsend	99	112	109	93	76	43
Tyngsboro'	66	96	5	60	75	4
Waltham	271	265	62	216	298	12
Watertown	177	105	84	152	108	16
Wayland	71	54	85	73	57	16
West Cambridge	164	140	45	109	151	3
Westford	92	97	66	105	99	9
Weston	109	63	26	76	57	5
Wilmington	54	63	18	40	75	7
Woburn	180	257	326	180	253	141
	9942	6958	8845	8872	7577	1412

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham	86	92	126	123	77	57
Athol	167	77	124	162	166	52
Auburn	21	26	57	58	23	11
Barre	241	235	41	227	109	17
Berlin	18	19	85	52	27	24
Blackstone	158	85	145	109	62	48
Bolton	85	84	79	87	82	16
Boylston	34	23	91	39	29	2
Brookfield	71	178	32	88	169	19
Charlton	49	230	87	67	201	18
Dana	55	55	28	63	69	7
Douglass	73	96	60	129	127	12
Dudley	62	89	86	98	70	40
Fitchburg	253	174	405	274	162	136
Gardner	68	129	169	211	71	43
Grafton	203	105	257	210	151	69
Hardwick	197	139	57	144	139	17
Harvard	76	142	113	156	52	34
Harvard	70	54	233	156	53	54
Holden	178	142	104	139	142	48
Hubbardston	186	186	240	84	204	22
Lancaster	70	58	188	231	77	17
Leominster	130	74	252	149	65	87
Lunenburg	73	97	104	87	100	12
Mendon	13	92	80	28	79	16
Milford	89	197	294	155	166	53
Millbury	153	76	167	154	196	90
New Braintree	62	14	51	91	24	9
Northboro	64	24	188	144	57	32
Northbridge	73	134	85	114	85	30
North Brookfield	52	48	198	112	50	101
Oakham	60	53	81	79	65	23
Oxford	113	174	107	175	44	8
Paxton	30	64	74	80	63	8
Petersham	102	138	47	170	173	8
Philipston	85	38	81	70	37	6
Princeton	62	24	140	96	30	50
Royalston	120	31	199	165	42	71
Rutland	93	106	82	135	76	23
Shrewsbury	46	86	178	132	96	42
Southboro'	35	18	145	85	25	44
Southbridge	105	84	165	114	139	34
Spencer	116	94	111	173	105	18
Sterling	168	62	103	139	102	15
Sturbridge	175	122	99	153	152	4
Sutton	76	166	129	133	208	7
Templeton	141	77	160	134	141	70
Upton	96	60	218	106	59	50
Uxbridge	98	110	105	133	116	32
Warren	82	169	93	87	115	34
Webster	153	59	93	132	79	29
Westboro'	112	33	187	181	29	67
West Boylston	267	98	128	230	93	67
West Brookfield	125	80	190	187	113	42
Winchendon	98	45	263	122	98	71
Worcester	632	420	1353	287	413	204
	6308	5113	8634	8167	5682	2254

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst	292	53	171	271	79	82
Belchertown	257	99	124	187	102	34
Chesterfield	81	65	67	93	73	21
Cummington	121	29	80	109	41	24
Easthampton	169	39	35	110	24	10
Enfield	148	19	39	101	28	6
Goshen	91	15	105	77	5	5
Granby	141	91	18	144	21	4
Greenwich	58	76	25	63	57	6
Hadley	287	47	37	234	42	2
Hatfield	79	68	34	71	78	22
Huntington	74	21	43	73	17	14
Middlefield	47	21	40	31	106	128
Northampton	367	96	389	381	116	
Norwich	61	47	45	71	42	29
Pelham	59	36	60	48	50	13
Plainfield	99	26	55	136	18	10
Prescott	64	58	9	58	37	3
South Hadley	148	58	69	161	31	5
Southampton	122	65	53	130	79	42
Ware	218	124	151	227	144	50
Westhampton	72	22	44	65	21	21
Williamsburg	64	40	149	143	88	47
Worthington	103	13	70	146	34	23
	3355	1070	1809	3261	1282	640

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Blandford	109	125	25	165	137	3
Brimfield	103	61	87	131	88	16
Chester	112	89	51	151	113	12
Granville	113	139	7	109	127	
Holland	29	46	7	39	47	
Longmeadow	132	60	32	132	47	8
Ludlow	94	98	47	74	100	25
Monson	213	102	52	205	159	13
Montgomery	32	9	36	21	51	2
Palmer	228	158	76	204	229	19
Russell	75	47	16	29	52	
Southwick	59	114	53	71	145	10
Springfield	1302	1055	342	1314	919	194
Tolland	38	49	6	38	39	1
Wales	68	22	49	56	50	3
Westfield	293	419	78	250	435	28
West Springfield	262	281	80	281	270	32
Wilbraham	120	156	80	126	161	41
	3334	3031	1286	3252	3260	403

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield	109	32	135	147	88	40
Bernardston	81	108	14	2	110	1
Buckland	31	18	117	102	38	8
Charlemont	80	32	95	108	38	18
Coleraine	167	60	103	166	120	12
Conway	178	80	81	160	92	24
Deerfield	162	131	111	199	133	29
Erving	61	25	23	19	43	12
Gill	46	81	21	42	72	9
Greenfield	169	177	41	136	208	19
Hawley	37	14	62	117	14	11
Heath	44	12	66	72	84	18
Leverett	53	63	67	74	46	6
Leyden	41	44	70	50	41	18
Monroe	7	38	3	6	40	
Montague	74	23	126	117	80	45
New Salem	106	80	22	115	80	11
Northfield	163	106	83	143	134	18
Orange	124	147	36	139	158	6
Rowe	7	25	18	72	25	4
Shelburne	128	18	75	167	19	3
Shutesbury	54	34	86	32	44	24
Sunderland	76	3	69	97	7	23
Warwick	58	60	37	87	100	
Wendell	32	42	43	51	49	25
Whately	120	71	37	139	82	26
	2133	1542	1940	2670	1982	434

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams	447	147	344	271	230	36
Alford				31	41	1
Becket	66	48	54	88	54	23
Cheshire	21	143	33	11	183	
Clarksburg	53	6	23	30	4	12
Dalton				62	80	2
Egremont				69	60	
Florida				35	22	21
Great Barrington	200	82	140	192	172	32
Hancock	60	20	34	60	61	
Hinsdale	136	52	17	142	24	1
Lanesboro'	107	104	2	104	100	2
Lee	248	85	84	215	128	13
Lenox	86	77	48	90	119	13
Mount Washington				8	28	
New Ashford	23	24	4	23	31	
New Marlboro'				160	131	14
Otis	112	54	9	86	113	2
Peru	46	8	11	107	17	4
Pittsfield	200	230	104	353	262	29
Richmond	54	39	37	91	36	
Sandisfield	86	112	58	87	117	49
Savoy	19	101	32	93	122	9
Sheffield	197	110	115	112	165	14
Stockbridge	135	82	63	150	170	14
Tyringham	75	45	36	50	80	25
Washington	37	45	11	75	32	5
West Stockbridge	126	75	32	118	81	5
Williamstown				190	191	13
Williamsburg	278	140	131			
Windsor	64	82	22	85	84	1
24 towns	3115	1812	1409	3008	2925	332

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Bellingham	96	47	95	50	93	20
Braintree	227	148	94	138	85	39
Brookline	212	68	41	138	55	1
Canton	184	60	175	140	160	38
Cohasset	129	36	54	103	36	3
Dedham	263	155	186	225	191	23
Dorchester	368	137	311	455	185	58
Dover	72	33	9	39	57	
Foxboro'	69	23	180	77	44	43
Franklin	142	1	171	119	50	46
Medfield	67	53	84	62	62	19
Medway	108	108	219	139	114	73
Milton	116	78	113	99	50	37
Needham	78	54	129	89	73	37
Quincy	236	212	169	249	225	54
Randolph	224	277	198	227	251	25
Roxbury	1229	403	380	790	426	37
Sharon	65	47	91	80	74	7
Stoughton	171	128	218	140	173	12
Walpole	164	30	107	173	87	30
Weymouth	358	227	410	197	212	75
Wrentham	154	78	196	137	132	33
	4746	2449	3302	3993	2769	646

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Attleboro'	311	206	80	268	244	22
Berkley	75	4	65	98	23	28
Dartmouth	227	71	101	173	19	25
Dighton	139	41	75	92	82	6
Easton	205	50	176	177	102	65
Fairhaven	363	102	67	285	176	1
Fall River	700	185	355	504	326	36
Freetown	42	32	82	45	14	
Mansfield	34	106	165	59	154	40
New Bedford	1111	457	617	940	591	54
Norton	78	51	164	65	91	34
Pawtucket	206	60	54	292	86	5
Raynham	92	52	149	91	101	12
Rehoboth	94	50	176	77	138	9
Seekonk	126	170	54	154	182	2
Somerset	85	26	47	59	65	4
Swanzey	95	61	24	74	79	
Taunton	740	396	448	557	350	31
Westport	176	75	130	60	175	39
	6041	2171	2826	5000	3008	495

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington	253	130	404	268	147	99
Bridgewater	411	70	164	181	104	33
Carver	81	47	28	74	36	2
Duxbury	164	22	286	139	42	46
East Bridgewater	130	82	130	60	97	9
Halifax	44	91	35	44	91	6
Hanson	55	54	126	26	58	27
Hanover	66	63	114	67	55	9
Hingham	362	119	176	353	92	25
Hull	27	1	1	19	3	
Kingston	196	140	135	113	43	52
Marshfield	76	40	171	104	29	48
Middleboro'	329	209	142	327	667	4
North Bridgewater	262	71	287	291	136	64
Pembroke	65	37	100	73	45	24
Plymouth	294	272	301	345	299	15
Plympton	112	57	105	96	56	14
Rochester	134	85	71	251	107	6
Scituate	236	85	234	171	136	98
Wareham	256	83	86	216	85	6
West Bridgewater	98	39	121	105	36	44
	3533	1816	3187	3229	2019	615

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Barnstable	181	184	119			25
Brewster	79	29	14	82	58	3
Chatham	106	60	19	74	71	11
Dennis	252	18	31	106	16	7
Eastham	62	21	18	57	15	14
Falmouth	87		87	152	59	9
Harwich	132	16	51	75	24	24
Orleans	97	47	25	74	39	11
Provincetown	223	66	34	110	64	14
Sandwich	250	94	118	163	78	33
Truro	43	27	15	74	29	
Wellfleet	154	116	8	86	85	
Yarmouth	255	29	21	145	15	1
	1825	719	491	1261	720	146

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket	444	89	165

RECAPITULATION.

	Taylor	Cass.	Van Buren.
Suffolk	8099	3177	2137
Essex, complete	8964	4634	5038
Middlesex, complete	9942	6958	5845
Worcester, complete	6008	5113	8634
Hampshire, complete	3055	1070	1809
Hampden, complete	3334	3031	1286
Franklin, complete	2133	1542	1640
Berkshire, 24 towns	3113	1813	1409
Norfolk, complete	4746	2449	3002
Plymouth, complete	3533	1816	3187
Bristol, complete	4841	2171	2826
Barnstable, 12 towns	1825	719	491
Nantucket	444	89	165
302 towns	69,467	34,615	38,066

[For the Ploughman.]

GLOUCESTER, Oct. 28th, 1848.

MR. EDITOR:—Among the various kinds of Apples noticed in the Ploughman, I do not recollect any that answers the description of the Lane Sweeting. I herewith send you a few, and if you think them worthy of a more extensive circulation you will act accordingly.

They always bear the highest price in the market, are good bearers, and grow fair, but do not begin to grow very young.

Yours, &c.,
THOMAS HASKELL.

☞ This is a fair and good apple. [Editor.

CHOICE OF ELECTORS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—In consequence of the failure of the people of this State to choose an electoral ticket for President of the United States, on Tuesday last, it will be necessary for the Governor to call the Legislature together before the 5th of December next, agreeably to the following provisions of the Revised Statutes, Part 1., Title 2, Chapter 6, Sections 20, 21, 22:—

Sect. 20. If upon examination of the votes as aforesaid, it shall appear that there has not been a choice of a majority of the whole number of electors, the governor shall by proclamation, call the general court together forthwith; and the general court shall, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, choose as many electors, as shall be necessary to complete the number, to which this Commonwealth may be entitled.

Sect. 21. The electors so chosen shall convene at the State House in Boston, on the Tuesday preceeding the first Wednesday of December, next after their election, at three of the clock in the afternoon; and in case of the death or absence of any elector so chosen, or in any case the number of electors aforesaid shall, from any cause, be deficient, the electors then present shall forthwith elect, from the citizens of the Commonwealth, so many persons as shall supply such deficiency.

Sect. 22 The electors convened as aforesaid shall, on the said first Wednesday of December, vote by ballot for one person for President, and one person for Vice President, of the United States, &c.

OUR STATE. Upon an examination of the votes given in the 281 towns which we published yesterday, we find that the Whigs have *clear* majorities in cities and towns which elect *one hundred and thirty-six* representatives. The Van Burenites in towns and cities which elect *thirty-nine*, and the Cass men in towns which elect *thirteen*. This estimate does not include any town in Barnstable county, or in Nantucket and Dukes. Barnstable county, it will be seen by the returns we publish this morning, has done nobly. Nantucket we have not heard from.—[Atlas.

The St. Louis Daily Organ expresses the opinion that slavery will, in twenty-five years, cease to exist in the State of Missouri, and that, too, without any agency of legislatures, or conventions, of the people, but in the natural progress of events. Among the chief elements in producing this desirable result, is the large influx of the German population, now amounting to nearly 100,000, very few of whom employ slave labor, and who are almost universally opposed to the system.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE IN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.—The French National Assembly has passed a bill for the reduction of postage on all inland letters to four sous or four cents—the new regulation to go into effect on the 11th of January next. The penny postage system has been established throughout the vast empire of Russia. In Great Britain this system works admirably, and there can be no doubt that a reduction of postage, and a uniform rate, in the United States, would not only greatly increase the correspondence passing through the Post-office, but would also increase the revenue of the department.

FROM YUCATAN. Accounts have been received a New Orleans from Yucatan, stating that the whites have been successful in most engagements with the Indians. The Indians had attempted to carry several towns, but were foiled; they are exceedingly numerous, however, and not disheartned by these repulses.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK. The arrivals at this port for forty-eight hours, have been as follows:

1 Steamer; 22 ships; 22 barks; 18 brigs; 43 schrs; 1 Sloop. Total,	107
Square rigged,	63
From foreign ports,	52

The Cars on the New York and New Haven Railroad commenced on Tuesday to make regular trips from New Haven to Bridgeport, a distance of about 18 miles.

FROST. Yesterday and Thursday mornings, we had heavy frosts in this city—sufficiently severe to kill all vegetation, particularly Cotton. —[Augusta (Ga,) Chronicle, Nov. 5.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Steamship America arrived in New York on Thursday the ninth instant, in 11½ days from Liverpool. Cotton and bread stuffs had experienced a decline in England. Nothing very important in politics had occurred in that country.

FRANCE. The news is gloomy, and the difficulties of the Government on the increase; and the Paris correspondent of the Times, describes the condition of that city as being very nearly akin to what it was previous to the revolution of February. The election for President of the Republic is to take place on the 10th of December next.

The frontier of Austria is as critical as at last advices.

Markets. London money market, Thursday, 25th, consols closed at 85 ⅛ for account. Friday, the English funds had been rather lower since the commencement of business. A few sales have been effected to take advantage of the rise. Consols have been 85¼ to 85⅜ — There is some anxiety for later news from Germany. Exchequer bills 425 to 453 premium.—New ¾ per cents are 84⅞ to 85,. Bank stock is 185 to 187.

Liverpool Markets, Friday.—Cotton is unprecedently low as the prices of cotton now are—the market is in full sympathy with the commercial and political anxiety which prevails, and being further influenced by the large current estimates of the growing crop, continues exceedingly flat, and the rates now ruling for most descriptions, ¼d per pound., below our quotations of Friday last. The sales of the week amount to 25600 bales, of which 2500 American have taken on speculation, and 1350 American for export.

Sales to-day, including those disposed of by auction, amount to 7000 or 8000 bales. The committee's quotations to-day for fair cotton are as follows, viz: Bowed, 3¾d; Mobile, 3¼d, and Orleans, 4d per lb, 28th.

Since the departure of the last steamer there has been rather more doing in the cotton, but a downward tendency in prices Yesterday the sales reached seven thousand bales, arising in a great measure from the large attendance of buyers collected on the sale at public auction of 2000 Upl

THE LATE RAILROAD COLLISION. A correspondent of the Courier says:—

An inquest held at Marblehead, before Samuel Bowden, Esq., Coroner, on the bodies of Samuel Manning, Jr., Henry G Trefry, John G. Stevens, Nathaniel W. Roundey, John G. Russell, and John H. Cross, who were killed by the meeting of the trains on the Eastern Railroad on Friday morning last, in the following verdict:—

"That the said Manning, and others above named, came to their death by a violent collision of two extra trains, in one of which they were passengers, on the Eastern Railroad, on the morning of November 3d, caused primarily by negligence on the part of the management of said road to take proper precaution for the safe passage of extra trains in opposite directions on the same track, in the night, and immediately by the mistake of the engineer of the train from Lynn, as to the signal-light at the switch, where the collision took place. And also by the inefficiency of the switch-tender, in his efforts to stop the Lynn train in season to prevent the collision."

"The law of the road, (as appeared by the testimony taken at the inquest) is, that the Marblehead train, when from Salem, is entitled to the road, and consequently *all down trains* must stop above the switch; the signal of danger to the down train being a *flag* by day and a *lantern* by night, in the middle of the track. In the present case, the engineer of the down train admits seeing a light, but not in the proper place at first, and not in the proper place in season to prevent danger—whereas, the switchman swears to the contrary, and hence the collision.

The circumstances attending the exposure of young Trefry to the disaster which terminated his life, were particularly painful. He left his home at a late hour in the evening, and walked to Salem merely for the exercise, intending to return in the extra train, in which he met his sad fate. Mr. Manning had been to Lynn, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Webster, and had returned to Salem in the eleven o'clock train, in order to secure a passage to Marblehead with his townsmen, who had been attending the Democratic meeting. Mr. Manning was a shoe manufacturer, of the firm of Manning & Son. The poor lad Russell was living when extricated from the ruins, but died in the car before reaching Salem. He gasped the word "Mother" once or twice before the expiration of his last breath. The age of Mr. Stephens was about 34. He leaves a wife and several children.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—The affairs of this Institution are advancing in a most satisfactory manner. The east wing of the noble edifice is almost entirely completed, excepting in regard to heating and lighting; and the west wing is enclosed, and its accompanying tower carried up, which presents quite a picturesque appearance. The smaller lecture room, that in the east wing, is also completed, in which it is expected there will be a course of lectures delivered on various subjects during the coming Winter by distinguished gentlemen. The valuable chemical and philosophical apparatus, recently presented to the Institution by Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, has been received and deposited in the east wing. The value of this donation we know not how to estimate; but it may be mentioned that it was packed up in about one hundred boxes, and that a schooner was chartered for the especial purpose of bringing it to Washington. Many of the articles have a value far greater than that of their practical application, since they are connected with the history of the progress of physical science in our country.

We have again been examining, and with renewed pleasure, the recently published volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." Its literary merits have already been discussed in the *Intelligencer*, and all that we now have to say is, that it is superbly printed and illustrated in the highest style of art. The appropriate motto to this work is taken from Smithson's manuscripts, and is as follows: "Every man is a valuable member of society who, by his observations, researches and experiments, procures knowledge for men." It is intended to form the first of a series of volumes, consisting of original memoirs on different branches of knowledge, published at the expense and under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

The object of the Institution is not to publish separate books, but a series of quarto volumes, consisting of separate memoirs, similar to the ordinary transactions of learned Societies. It so happens that the first volume consists of a single memoir; the next volume, however, will embrace a number of papers on different subjects. Arrangements have already been made for transmitting copies of this publication to the more distinguished Societies of the world, among which may be mentioned the Royal Society of London, the Royal Academies of Science of Berlin, Munich, Stockholm, Paris, Naples, Florence, Copenhagen, and the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. Copies will also be sent to the principal scientific and literary institutions of our own country. This publication, it will be remembered, is intended for the *increase* of knowledge, and will consist entirely of original matter, new facts, new thoughts, and new principles. Another series of volumes will be published of a more popular character, designed for general diffusion, and intended to post up from time to time the various discoveries made in every part of the world. The first of these volumes will probably be published during the coming year. [Nat. Intel. 3d.

NAVAL. The United States frigate St. Lawrence, Capt Paulding, arrived off Bremerhaven on the eve of 7th, and was towed to her anchorage on the morning of the 8th. Upon anchoring, the St. Lawrence saluted the Bremen flag with 21 guns, and a like number were immediately returned by the Bremen batteries. The Hanoverian fort also saluted the St. Lawrence with 21 guns.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the good people of Bremen, on account of this, the first, arrival of an American man-of-war at their port. All classes and persons seemed to vie with each other in making Captain Paulding and his officers welcome, and their visit pleasant and agreeable. On the evening of the 12th, a public dinner was given in their honor, at which a large company sat down, composed of the officers of the St. Lawrence, the American sea captains in port, the commander of the steamer Washington, the Senators and officers of the Bremen government, and the principal merchants of the city, numbering, in all, 300 persons.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE. According to Mr. Bancroft's new arrangement with the British government, the rate of postage to be charged on half ounce letters sent in steamers of both nations, will be,—for carriage across the Atlantic 20 cents; for delivery at the post office 2 cents; and for the inland transportation the rate charged for domestic letters. So that a letter adressed at Liverpool to New York, and brought by a steamer from Liverpool to Boston, would be charged 27 cents, of which 20 would be paid to the steamer bringing it, whether British or American. The act of June 27th, 1848, empowers the Post Master General to carry the new arrangement into operation, without waiting for further legislative action. We believe that the British government have for some time been willing settle the matter on the basis.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS. The new steamer Canada is advertised to leave Liverpool for New-York on the 25th November. In the winter arrangement of the line we perceive the old vessels—the Caledonia, Acadia, Britannia, and Hibernia—are withdrawn. In December the semi-monthly arrangement commences with the departure of the Niagara for Boston on the 3d December, after which day a vessel will sail from Liverpool every Saturday, alternately for New-York and Boston.

The large train, consisting of 1600 animals and 300 wagons, under the command of A. W. Reynolds, U. S. A., which left Camargo on the 4th August, arrived at the camp at Natchitoches, all in fine condition.

The Baltimore Patriot office was stoned by a mob on Tuesday evening. Shots were fired and several persons wounded.

RAILS FROM BOSTON TO CINCINNATI. The Pennsylvania Railroad, now in course of construction, from Harrisburg and Pittsburg, at the head of the Ohio river, will be two-hundred and fifty-one miles in length, making the whole distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh three hundred and fifty-eight miles. This line crosses the Alleghany Mountains at Sugar Rum Gap; and from Harrisburgh to the base of the mountains, a distance of one hundred and thirty-three miles, the line follows the valley of the Juniata river, and has no grade greater than twenty-one feet per mile. The curvatures are easy, and the road adapted to high velocities. The mountain is ascended on the eastern side by 12 3-10 miles of a grade of eighty feet per mile, similar to that on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts. The summit of the mountain is then passed by a tunnel seven hundred yards long, and the line from the summit to Pittsburg, is one hundred and six miles long, with a maximum grade of fifty two feet per mile.

The railroad distance from Pittsburg to Cincinnati will be three hundred and thirty miles, by the way of Massillon, Wooster, and Columbus; while the distance by the Ohio river is four hundred and ninety-five miles, or one-half longer than the railroad, and the railroad may be traversed in about one-fourth of the time required by steamboats on the river. The railroad in Ohio, for the greater part of its length, will traverse the elevated table lands of that State, which are very favorable for railroad construction. [Journal of Science.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT. Willis & Co., Exchange Brokers, 25 State street, have discovered a new counterfeit 3 on the Commercial Bank of Burlington, which is well calculated to deceive the most cautious. It is an alteration from the Commercial Bank, Gratiot, Michigan. Vignette—steamboat and vessel of war, ship under full sail, city in the distance; and the signature being spelt wrong in the word Burlington, it is spelt 'TEN' instead of 'TON.'

LARGE ROBBERY. A gentleman from Virginia was robbed in the open streets of Baltimore, on Sunday, of $3000. A person saw two men walk up behind him and take his pocket-book; but supposed it was a joke till he saw them run off with it. The contents of the pocket book were as follows; $1,550 Treasury Notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest, a large amount of which was due; $300 in Bank notes, and nine promisory notes of $150 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn from the Amherst Express that a little son of Mr. Harrison Ingram of North Amherst, two years and three months old, was killed on Thursday, by a kick from a horse. He had gone into a lot where there were two horses, and while playing with a whip, went too near the horse, which kicked him. His mother ran out as soon as she saw him; the little child attempted to raise himself upon his knees, but before his mother reached him his eyes were set and he died soon after.

VERMONT. The bill to incorporate the Danville and Passumpsic Railroad has passed both branches of the Legislature.

As the Legislature will be in session on the day appointed for the Presidential election, a law has been adopted to allow the members to record their votes at the capitol, the Clerk of the House acting as inspector, and duly certifying to as the votes cast.

LIBERATION OF THE MULATTO GIRLS. We learn by the telegraph from Washington, that the two colored girls, for whom so much sympathy has been manifested as slaves and sisters, have been liberated by the payment of $2250. Of this sum $2000 were raised in the city of New York. [N. Y. Express.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE. We learn from the Advertiser that letters were received by the Hibernia from Mr Bancroft, United States Minister at London, announcing that he had effected with the British Government a settlement of the difficulties in relation to the postages by the British and United States mail steamers.

VERY WET. A seaman who had escaped a dreadful shipwreck on the coast of Maine, was asked by a moral lady how he felt when struggling between life and death in the waves, replied:

"Wet, madam, very wet."

Philadelphia, Nov. 5th. A preliminary examination of John Agan, charged with the murder of young Coleman, has been held, and one witness testifies positively that Agan struck the deceased with a club. Agan is in the Moyamensing prison.

SMALL POX AT BRATTLEBORO'. Great excitement prevails at Brattleboro' on account of the small pox; but it seems to be wholly needless, for the Eagle says there is but one real case in the village. Several persons who have had it in a modified form are recovering.

IRON WORKS. The Piscataquis Observer states that the Katahdin Iron Works have suspended operations—the iron business now not paying for manufacturing. This will prove a heavy blow to the people in that vicinity, as it employed about two hundred men.

EXPORTING APPLES. Mr. Asa Smith, of Lockport, Niagara County, goes out in the Europa, and takes with him about 2000 barrels of choice apples, of some twenty-five different varieties, selected from the orchards of Niagara county, with special reference to the foreign market. [Albany Evening Journal.

HYDROPHOBIA. The Lowell Journal of yesterday says that a young man in that city named Bardweel is in a critical condition and suffering horrible spasms from hydrophobia. He was bitten last July by a strange dog, which ran into his store. Chloroform has been applied.

"A BAD TAKE." A man calling himself John W. Hall, and professing to be a printer seeking work, came into the Daily Advertiser office last evening, and on leaving took with him two coats, belonging to one of the workmen. The robbery being discovered in a few minutes, a hot pursuit was made, and by the assistance of one of the city watchmen, the thief was identified at the Hancock House, and the property found upon him. He was lodged in jail. [Advertiser.

SURVEY OF HURLGATE. The survey of Hurlgate, with a view to the improvement of its navigation, is going forward with rapidity. Flags of different colors are to be seen on projecting rocks and at every few rods distance all along shore from the upper end of Blackwell's Island to Flushing Bay, and the officers of the survey are improving every available moment in completing their calculations and making up their report.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE HARBOR. We learn from the Chelsea Pioneer, that a wharf for a landing place will shortly be built on Long-Island in Boston harbor, and that it is in contemplation to erect about twenty-five houses there for summer residences, early next year. The Island presents a surface of some two hundred acres, capable of being converted into handsome building lots.

LIGHT PICKING. The practice of stealing lanthons, placed at the different water pipe trenches about the city for the safety of the public, is becoming a too fashionable sin. The police have arrested one delinquent, by the name John Lynch, who was very properly fined the sum of $10 and costs. These rogues do not consider that a more honest man might break his neck through their dishonesty.

AN ARREST. Officers Heath and Jones arrested C. W. Foss, a fugitive from justice from the State of Maine. He had been committed for the larcency of one hundred dollars from Charles de Voe, of Old Town, Me.

STOREBREAKERS. We learn that four stores were broken open in Portsmouth, on Tuesday night, by three young men, strangers in that place, who came into the town, that day, by the railroad. After having successfully entered three stores, they were petected while in the fourth, by a person who was passing, and seeing a light through the key hola in the door, suspected something wrong. The thieves took nothing put money from the stores which they entered. They are in custody. [Newburydort Herald.]

STEALING AND PASSING COUNTERFEIT BILLS. On Monday evening, officers Spurr and Crocker were called to arrest a boy in a store in Washington street, who had been passing counterfeit fives on the Caledonian Bank, Danville, Vt. His name was Thomas Freeborn, and he stole a package of the bills from the office of Mr. Wilmot, where they were left by a Vermont officer, who had marked them to be used in evidence in a case pending in that state.—[Post.

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS. A dreadful affray took place at Yellville, Marion County Ark. on the 9th ult. in which three men were killed and several wounded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Premium Hay Cutters

OF all sizes and at low prices. Important improvements have been made in the construction of these Machines; the knives are straight, confined by a simple cap, and placed in such a manner upon the cylinder, that they perform the work with great rapidity. The rollers are made of the best of raw hide, which has proved after long experience to be the best material because it is the most durable.

These Machines possess several other important advantages over the spiral knife machines.

First, *The knives being straight, are readily ground by the purchaser or operator.*

Secondly, *They can be replaced by any blacksmith when worn out or broken.*

Thirdly, *The knives are made heavier and confined in a manner much stronger and less complicated than spiral knives, avoiding the liability to cripple or break.*

Fourthly, *The hide roller when used with straight knives will last much longer than when used with the spiral knife.*

The first premium was awarded to these Cutters at both the New York State Fair, and at the Fair of the American Institute this fall, in competition with Hovey's, Stevens', and a great variety of other machines.

Farmers, Dealers, and others who wish to purchase the very best Hay Cutters now in use, are invited to examine them.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.
Quincy Hall, (over the Market), Boston.
Nov. 11.

Notice

18 hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of William Greenwood late of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex Blacksmith, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ABNER GREENWOOD, Administrator.
Hopkinton, Oct. 31st, 1848. 3t nov11

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of Mary Haven, late of Ashland in said county, singlewoman, deceased, estate.

WHEREAS, Daniel Eames, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate, of said County, the first account of his administration upon the Estate of said deceased, and also an account of his claims as a creditor thereof.

You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said County, on the third Wednesday of December next, to show cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the same.

By order of the Judge of Probate, dated at Framingham, this thirty-first day of October, A. D., 1848.

nov11 3w* 18AAC FISKE, Register.

Shovels, Axes, &c.

PARKER & WHITE, offer for sale,
110 doz Ames' Cast Steel Shovels.
25 " Hunt's and Mason's Warranted Axes.
300 " Walnut Axe Handles, 100 doz White Oak do.
800 pair Best Ox Bows.
At their Agricultural Warehouse, No. 10, Gerrish Block,
nov11 3t Blackstone st.

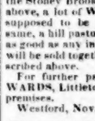
Farm for Sale,

Situated in the west part of Westford, containing about forty acres of Tillage land well adapted to the growing of Grain or Grass, or the nursery business.

The Buildings are a large and convenient House, and two Barn and all other out-buildings necessary on a Farm. The above is within three miles of two Depots; one on the Fitchburg, the other on the Stoney Brook Railroad. Also, on the North of the above, a lot of Woodland and Cranberry Meadow, in all, supposed to be about sixty acres. Also, adjoining the same, a hill pasture of about fifty-five acres, and is called as good as any in the County of Middlesex. The whole will be sold together if applied for soon, or in lots, as described above.

For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Littleton Commen, or of the Subscriber, on the premises. LYMAN CARR.
Westford, Nov. 11, 1848. 3w*

Farm for Sale.



The Subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situted mostly in the northerly part of Framingham, on the Roads leading from Framingham to Sudbury, 3 miles from Framingham centre, the same distance from Saxonville, and about 1 of a mile from a School-House. The Farm contains 125 acres of land, (about 20 acres being in Sudbury) mostly of an excellent quality, and is in a good state of cultivation, consisting of a good proportion of Mowing, Tillage, Pasturage and Woodland, and no waste land upon it. The Farm is well watered by never failing streams of water, running through the same. It has upon it from 200 to 300 cords of standing Wood, near the buildings; a good supply of Orcharding; also, Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees; and will produce yearly, from 35 to 40 tons of hay, all of a good quality; and is well fenced, mostly with good stone walls. The Buildings consist of a good two-story Dwelling-House, 40 feet by 32, with four Rooms on a floor; and an L. part 30 feet by 16, and is so constructed as to be convenient for two families if desired; also, a large Barn, 72 feet by 37, nearly new, with good and convenient sheds adjoining; also, connected therewith, is a large Carriage-House, Shop, Apple-House, Cider-Mill and other necessary Buildings,—all in good repair. There are also four good wells of never failing water, conveniently situated, under and near the Buildings. The whole will be sold together, or the buildings and about 74 acres of the land, will be sold by itself for $5000; and the other parts separately to accommodate purchasers. Terms made easy.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JESSE EATON.
Framingham, Nov. 11, 1848. 6w

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE Petition of Elizabeth Newton, Administratrix of the Goods and Estate of Antipas Newton, late of Roxbury, in said County, Soap Manufacturer, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased, had at the time of his death, real estate, consisting of about one fourth of an acre of land, with the buildings thereon, situted on the Southeasterly side of Warren Street, and on the Northerly side of Mt. Vernon Place, in said Roxbury, of the value of $5000, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses amount to $2909.58, and that the charges of administration are $150; making the whole claims $3059.58, and that the value of his personal estate is $279.60 being sufficient by the sum of $2780.58, to satisfy said claims—and that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased, as heirs, or otherwise, are Elizabeth Hurd, wife of James Hurd, and Stephen Newton, of Dover, N. H., Mary Ann Wiswall, wife of Samuel Wiswall, Sarah N. Day, wife of Erasmus Day, Harriet A. Newton, Antipas Newton, Susan E. Newton, John Newton, a minor, and Isaac Newton, of said Roxbury, and that said estate is so situted, that by a partial sale thereof, the residue will be greatly injured. Your petitioner therefore prays that she may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey the whole of said estate.

ELIZABETH NEWTON, Adm.

Copy Attest, JONA. H. CONE, Reg.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Norfolk ss. Probate Office, October 28, A. D., 1848.

UPON the Petition of Elizabeth Newton, administratrix, of the goods and estate of Antipas Newton, late of Roxbury, in said County, Soap Manufacturer, deceased, praying that she may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—Ordered, that the said Elizabeth, notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the eighteenth day of November, A. D., 1848, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition, should not be granted, by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman printed at Boston.

nov4 S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Farmer Wanted—Farm to Let.

A first rate grain and stock Farm, with the stock of fine Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, will be let on reasonable terms to a Farmer well qualified to carry it on the coming season. Please inquire at this office, or address box 1440, Boston Post Office.

oct 7 2m

South Down Sheep.

FOR Sale, 8 full blooded South Down Sheep, in fine condition.
Apply to PLINY CUTLER, No. 8 Kilby street.
nov4 3t

FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FOR Gentlemen's Dress Garments.

CALROW & COMPANY,
CORNER OF ELM AND HANOVER STREETS.

HAVE received direct from the Manufacturers a choice and well selected Stock of Goods, adapted to the approaching season, consisting of BROADCLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY OF COLOR. Plain and Twilled Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Tweeds, Cashmerettes, Erminetts, Fancy and Plain Doeskins and Cassimeres.

RICH FANCY VELVETS, Satin, Cashmere, Thibet, Embroidered, and other vestings, comprising upwards of

TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT STYLES,

the beauty of which cannot be excelled. Heavy boiled and lustred Satins—a very superior article.

Rich Fancy SCARFS and CRAVATS, NECKTIES, SHIRTS, Under Shirts and Drawers, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

UPWARDS OF 200 READY MADE GARMENTS,

have been finished at this Establishment during the last THREE MONTHS, comprising

OVERCOATS, SACKS, FROCK, AND DRESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,

in every variety of style, and of superior workmanship.

Ready Made Clothing sold at this establishment is WARRANTED equal to custom work, and at prices that will compete with the numerous ordinary establishments in the city, who are in the habit of ADVERTISING at one price, and selling at another.

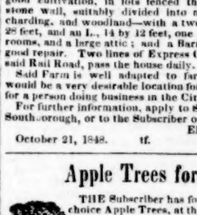
The reputation of this Establishment for the last Ten Years, is alone a guarantee for superior workmanship and FAIR DEALING.

STRANGERS

are particularly invited to examine our stock previous to making their purchases, as we are DETERMINED to offer such inducements as will be acceptable to the most fastidious and economical—for proof of our assertion call on

CALROW & CO.,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
CORNER OF ELM & HANOVER STS.
oct21

Partridge's Premium Forks.



PARTRIDGE'S Elastic Cast Steel Manure Forks, 4 and 6 tines. These forks stand unrivalled and are decidedly the cheapest Forks to the Farmer.

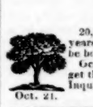
For sale, at low prices, at RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON'S, over the Market, Boston oct28

Farm for Sale,

Situated in the southwest part of Marlboro', upon the County road from Northboro' to Southboro', containing 100 acres and upwards of land in a high state of cultivation, consisting of Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage and Woodland. The Farm is well supplied with choice Fruits. The stock of the farm is from 14 to 16 head in the summer and 18 to 20 in the winter. Located as this Farm is within four miles of the Worcester Railroad at Westboro', it affords an opportunity to dispose of the milk, at the door, every day through the year. The buildings are nearly new, comprising a two story Dwelling-House, Wood-Shed and Carriage-House, adjoining the same, a Granary, Cider-Mill and Hog-House, with a Barn 73 feet by 32; the House and Barn are supplied with soft water from a never failing spring by pipes.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. MOSES BRIGHAM.
oct28 6w*

Plum Stocks.



20,000 Plum Stocks for sale, from 1 to 4 years old. An extra lot, and as cheap as can be bought elsewhere of the size.

October and November is the best time to get them.

Inquire of JOSEPH PINNEO, Hanover, NH.
Oct. 21. 5t.*

For Sale.

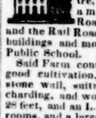
A FARM, situated in the Southerly part of Southborough, lying on both sides of the Main Road leading from Southborough centre, and Fayville, to Hopkinton centre; half a mile from the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Depot, having a good view of the same and the Rail Road for a considerable distance, from the buildings and most of the land, and half a mile from the Public School.

Said Farm contains 65 acres of superior Land, under good cultivation, in lots fenced throughout with good stone wall, suitably divided into mowing, pasture, orcharding, and woodland—with a two story House, 38 by 28 feet, and an L., 14 by 12 feet, one story; containing 10 rooms, and a large attic; and a Barn 50 by 33 feet, all in good repair. Two lines of Express Carriages to and from said Rail Road, pass the house daily.

Said Farm is well adapted to farming purposes, and would be a very desirable location for a country residence for a person doing business in the City of Boston.

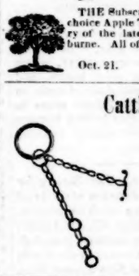
For further information, apply to Sullivan Fay, Esq., of Southborough, or to the Subscriber on the premises.
EPHRAIM WARD.
October 21, 1848. tf.

Apple Trees for Sale.



THE Subscriber has for sale, a large lot of choice Apple Trees, at the well known Nursery of the late Dea. Micah Leland, in Sherburne. All of superior growth.
EMLYN LELAND.
Oct. 21.

Cattle Tyes.



PARKER & WHITE,
have for sale,
400 doz
Heavy Cattle Chains,
200 doz
Light Cattle Chains,
—AT—
No. 10,
Gerrish Block,
Blackstone Street,
Boston.
oct28 3t

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of Joseph Morse, late of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having any demands upon the estate of the said Joseph Morse, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIJAH STEMPLE, Administrator.
Framingham, Oct. 27, 1848.
oct. 21. 3w.

Executors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of Jonathan Bullard, late of Wayland, in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

GEORGE BULLARD, Executor.
Framingham, Oct. 21. 3w.*

New Books.

HAPPY Talk towards the End of Life, by Mountford,
Thoughts of a Life Time, by Caroline Gilman,
The Sunday School and other Poems, by Tappan,
The Rosary of Illustrations, edited by Rev. E. E. Hale,
Irvings Sketch Book, Illustrated,
The Waldorf Family, or Grandfather's Legends,
The Opal, Edited by Mrs. Hale,
Buds and Blossoms for the Young, by Mrs. Hugh's,
Christmas Roses, a New Year's Gift,
The Women of the Scriptures, Illustrated,
Gems of Beauty, Illustrated, &c., &c., &c.
Received, and for sale by James Munroe & Co., No. 134, Washington, opposite School street.
Oct. 21.

Dr. Walter Channing's New Work ON ETHERIZATION IN CHILDBIRTH.

TICKNOR & CO., have just published,—A Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth, illustrated by five hundred and eighty one cases, by Walter Channing, M. D., 1 vol, 8vo, 400 pages.
oct28 135 Washington st.

A New Book on Deafness.

TICKNOR & CO., have for sale,—The Nature and Treatment of Deafness and Diseases of the Ear, and the Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb, by William Dufton, 1 vol, 12mo.
oct28 135 Washington st.

A New Edition of Druitt's Surgery.

TICKNOR & CO., have received,—A new American Edition of Druitt's Surgery, from the best improved London Edition. Edited by F. W. Sargent, M. D., illustrated by 193 engravings, 1 vol, 8vo.
oct28 135 Washington st.

LARGE SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Dwelling-House of James Winch, late of Holden, in the County of Worcester, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following Real Estate.

The Home Farm of the late James Winch, aforesaid, containing One Hundred and Seven Acres, suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage, and Pasture, with Twenty-Five Acres of Valuable Wood and Timber, and very pleasantly situated about one mile northeast from the centre of Holden, and seven from the city of Worcester.

The White Lot, so called, adjoining said Farm, containing Thirty Acres of valuable Mowing and Tillage Land.

The Davis and Wilson Lot, so called, situated about two miles north of said Farm, containing Eighty Four Acres of Pasture Land.

The Estabrook Lot, so called, situate half a mile north of said Farm, containing Seventy Eight Acres of very valuable Pasture Land, with a few acres of thrifty wood.

The Goodale Brown Lot, so called, situate one and one half mile south of said Holden centre, containing Ninety Acres of excellent Mowing and Pasture Land.

The Noyes Lot, so called, situate on the south line of Holden, and only four miles from the city of Worcester, containing Twenty-Eight Acres of superior Pasture Land.

The said Home Farm has upon it a large and convenient Two Story Dwelling-House, two Barns, and convenient Out-Buildings, all well situated and in good repair.

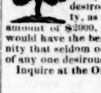
The Pasture Lands are of superior quality, having been mostly used for the last twenty years for the fatting of Cattle.

These various Lots will be sold together or separately to suit purchasers. A perfect title will be given and the terms of payment made unusually liberal. The whole of these lands, being situated on good traveled roads, in a productive and thriving section, and so little removed from the centre of the County, this sale affords an opportunity for capitalists, or others of limited means, seldom to be met with.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

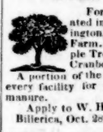
For further particulars inquire of
ELI KILBURN, Sterling, or
JOHN D. LOVELL, West Boylston.
Holden, Oct. 14, is

Seedling Stocks.



10,000 Seedling Plum Stocks.
5,000 do Pear do
5,000 do Cherry do
For sale by JAMES HILL, Jr.
107, 109, F. H. Market,
nov4 Boston.

Farm at Auction.



Will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday, the twentieth day of November next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., (unless previously sold at private sale), the Farm or homestead of the late Nicholas Woodberry in Hamilton.

Said Estate is situate upon the main road from Essex to the Depot of the Eastern Rail Road in Hamilton, and about two miles from said Depot. It consists of 22 acres of good land—3 of Orchard, 5 of Meadow, 6 of Mowing, and 8 of Pasture—all in one body and well watered and walled; with a Dwelling House, Barn, Corn-Barn, Shop and other usual Out-Buildings and conveniences thereon, and all in good repair.

The personal property on said Farm will be sold at the same time, consisting of one Horse, three Cows, a Chaise and Harness, Horse Wagon, Horse-Cart, Hay-Rack, and Farming and Wheelwright Tools.

Inquiry may be made of O. D. KINSMAN, Beverly, or WM. KINSMAN, Jr., Ipswich.
Hamilton, Nov. 4, 1848. 3w*

For Sale,

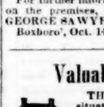
In Congress Square, Boston, Northern Premium

FRUIT TREES,

Of all kinds, from Lake's Nursery, Topsfield, Mass.

The Proprietors will be in attendance at all hours of the day. 3w nov4

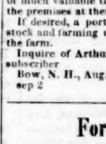
Farm to Sell, to Hire, or to Let,



Situated in the north part of Yarmouth' Mass., containing 50 or 60 acres of Pasture, Mowing and Tillage lands, with a plenty of salt meadow adjoining. Woodland, &c., a low double House, two good Barns, and other Out-Buildings. The Farm is good, and if let out on shares should require a family that could produce good recommendations.

Inquire or address either of the Subscribers, JOSEPH BASSETT Yarmouth, or ELLERY ELDRIDGE, No. 13 Elm Street, Boston. 3w* nov4

Pear Stocks.



40,000 seedling Pear stocks of one year's growth, will average one foot in height, thrifty and in good order.

Price $5 00 per thousand.

BUCKTHORN PLANTS.

Also,—50,000 Buckthorn Plants for hedges, of two years' growth, will average two feet in height, thrifty and in good order.

Price $5 00 per thousand.

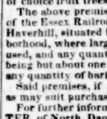
For sale by BENJ. MERIAM, Jr., Dedham Turnpike, Roxbury, one mile from Boston line. 6w* oct7

To Farmers, LANDS AT THE WEST.

2000 Acres of *Choice Lands*, well located, in Michigan, will be exchanged for a Farm, or other Real Estate, or property in Massachusetts, on very advantageous terms, to any one desirous to make such an exchange of property, as a part of this Land has been sold to the amount of $2000, which the person making the exchange, would have the benefit of receiving. This is an opportunity that seldom occurs, well worthy the attention of any one desirous to make the exchange.

Inquire at the Office of this paper.
6t* oct28

Farm without Buildings.

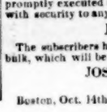


For sale, 30 Acres of Land, pleasantly situated in Billerica, on the road leading to Lexington, having every requisite for a small Farm. On the place, there are 180 large Apple Trees, most of which are grafted, and a Cranberry meadow of about five acres.

A portion of the land bounding on large Pond, affords every facility for procuring an abundance of mud for manure.

Apply to W. H. ODIORNE, near the premises. Billerica, Oct. 28. *3w

For Sale.



A valuable Farm, situated one mile north from the centre of Boxboro', on the road from Boxboro' to Littleton, 25 miles from Boston, 15 from Lowell, and 1 mile from the Fitchburgh Railroad, containing about 125 acres of land, suitably divided into Pasturing, Mowing, Tillage and Woodland; it is well watered, and fenced with stone walls; upon which are about two hundred Apple Trees principally engrafted with choice Fruit, all young, and in a bearing state, together with Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry and Quince. The Buildings are a two story Dwelling House, 40 by 30, with Woodshed, Carriage House, &c. Two Barns with Shed adjoining, a convenient Carriage and Tool House, with a good Ice Cellar underneath.

Said Farm is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Terms made easy.

For further information apply to CARSHENA WOOD on the premises, JOHN C. MAGOUN, Somerville, or GEORGE SAWYER, of Lynn.
Boxboro', Oct. 14, 1848. 6w*

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm situated in How and Concord N. H., well known as the Russell Farm, consisting of about 175 acres of excellent land on which are great quantities of timber and wood, two extensive orchards of natural and grafted fruit of choice varieties. It is well fenced, principally with stone wall. The buildings are large and commodious, and about four and a half miles from the State House.

Persons desirous of purchasing an excellent Farm for the dairy, for raising fruit and vegetables and for the sale of much valuable timber and wood are invited to examine the premises at their earliest convenience.

If desired, a portion of the hay, grain and other crops, stock and farming utensils will be sold in connection with the farm.

Inquire of Arthur Fletcher, Esq. of Concord; or of the subscriber CALEB S. ROGERS.
How, N. H., Aug. 24, 1848.
sep 2 tf

For Sale or to Let.

A Tannery in North Danvers, containing 80 tan vats, with water and lime pits under cover, and conveniences for tanning with warm liquors—the water being of a superior quality for tanning purposes. A bark and hide mill moved by water; also a commodious dwelling house with a barn and other out buildings, together with a convenient shoe manufactory.

Three or more acres of excellent land, with a variety of choice fruit trees on the same, may be had if wanted.

The above premises are about one mile from the Depot of the Essex Railroad, on the road from Salem to Haverhill, situated in a large shoe manufacturing neighborhood, where large quantities of all kinds of leather are used, and any quantity of hides can readily be had; and being but about one mile and a half from navigable water, any quantity of bark can be obtained.

Said premises, if sold, will be sold together or in parts, as may suit purchasers.

For further information enquire of WARREN PORTER, of North Danvers, or B. F. THOMSON & SON, of Woburn.
North Danvers, Sept. 30. ti sep30

Fruit Trees.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., are prepared to execute orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees to any extent, having a fine assortment in their Nurseries at Brighton, consisting of every desirable variety of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Grape, &c.

Also, Roses, Bulbous Roots, &c. Orders for Trees promptly executed and well packed, so that they be sent with security to any part of the country.

BONE DUST.

The subscribers have a few tons of Crushed Bone, in bulk, which will be sold very low.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
52 Nob Market Street,
Boston, Oct. 14th. 6w oct14

NEW GOODS

IMPORTED BY
GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,
192 Washington Street,
—FOR THEIR—
FALL SALES.

ALL of which will be offered by the PACKAGE or at RETAIL, at QUICK PRICES.

MORE THAN
700 PACKAGES
—O

THE POET'S CORNER.

The Saco has its springs in New Hampshire, near the "Notch" of the White or Agiocochook Mountains, and reaches the Atlantic after winding through the State of Maine. It receives the waters of many lakes and streams, passes over numerous falls, and is remarkable for its clearness.

THE RIVER SACO.

BY THE REV. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS.

From Agiocochook's granite steeps
Fair Saco rolls in chainless pride,
Rejoicing as it laughs and leaps,
Down the gray mountain's rugged side:—
The stern rent crags and tall dark pines
Watch that young pilgrim flashing by,
While close above them frowns or shines
The black torn cloud, or deep blue sky.

Soon gathering strength it swiftly takes
Through Bartlett's vales its tuneful way,
Or hides in Conway's fragrant brakes,
Retreating from the glare of day;—
Now, full of vigorous life, it springs
From the strong mountain's circling arms,
And roams, in wide and lucid rings,
Among green Fryeburg's woods and farms.

Here, with low voice, it comes and calls
For tribute from some hermit lake,
And here it wildly foams and falls,
Bidding the forest echoes wake:—
Now sweeping on it runs its race
By mound and mill in playful glee;
Now welcomes, with its pure embrace,
The vestal waves of Ossipee.

At last with loud and solemn roar,
Spurning each rocky ledge and bar,
It sinks where on the sounding shore,
The broad Atlantic heaves afar;—
There, on old ocean's faithful breast,
Its wealth of waves it proudly flings,
And there its weary waters rest,
Clear as they left their crystal springs.

Sweet stream! it were a fate divine,
Till this world's toils and tasks were done,
To go, like those bright floods of thine,
Refreshing all, enslaved by none,—
To pass through scenes of calm and strife,
Singing, like thee, with holy mirth,
And close in peace a varied life,
Unsullied by one stain of Earth.

[Banner of the Cross.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Fortunes of a Farmer's Boy.

Francois Richard was born in 1765, in the obscure little hamlet of Trelat, commune of D Epinay, in France. He was the son of a poor farmer, who shared the hardships at that time the common lot of the agriculturist—hardships that can scarcely be conceived by those who know not what habit, patience, and, still more, Christian resignation, can enable men to endure. His early years, though passed in poverty, obscurity, and retirement, were yet full of excitement; his young and ardent imagination was forever devising new projects; and even his sports and childish tricks betrayed his speculative turn of mind. At twelve years old, he gave himself up to the rearing of pigeons, and carried on a little trade in them, with success sufficient to encourage and stimulate his spirit of enterprise. But his dovecot gave umbrage to the lord of the soil, and he was compelled to sell it to him, receiving for it a sum equal to about thirty-five shillings. Richard thought himself a rich man, and resolving to have some enjoyment from his wealth, he purchased leather shoes, which amongst those who knew only the wooden shoe of the peasant, made him to be looked upon as almost a gentleman.

Richard had nothing so much at heart as being no longer a burden to his father, whose poverty was indeed a grief to him. After the sale of his dovecot, he commenced speculating in dogs. This new trade gave him in a short time the means of procuring decent clothing; so that, by his rustic finery, he threw his schoolfellows as far into the shade as he had already done in much better things, by his progess in useful knowledge. Before he had attained his thirteenth year, he was qualified for the appointment of register to the cattle-market of Villiers le Bocage.

At seventeen, he mentioned to his father his desire to quit the paternal roof for a sphere larger and better adapted for realising the objects of his ambition. His father made no objection; but when the moment of separation came, he found himself obliged to confess that, in a time of great distress, he had expended the greater part of the savings which Richard had intrusted to his care, and that he had now not more than twelve francs (ten shillings) to give him. This communication did not discourage our enterprising youth. He took a most affectionate leave of his father, and assuring him that he was only too glad to leave him this little earnest of the prosperity which he hoped yet to work out for him, set off with his new clothes in his bag and his ten shillings in his pocket. He arrived at the chief town of Normandy with a light purse, but with as light a heart, buoyant with hope, and with a spirit of enterprise and determination that defied all difficulties. He deemed himself fortunate in at once obtaining the situation of clerk to a petty merchant; but unhappily for him, his master was a rude, ignorant, and avaricious man, incapable of appreciating such a mind as that of Richard. He made the young Norman his servant rather than his clerk. So long as it was only a matter of cleaning horses, helping to cook, and waiting at table, the youth made no complaint; but at length his master having bought a new equipage, in order to make a suitable figure in some civic ceremonial, wanted him to act as footman; but shrinking from this public exhibition, he positively refused, and quitted the house of the merchant.

And now his "thought by day, his dream by night," was to get to Paris, where he might attain his darling object of acquiring a knowledge of mercantile business. But for this money was necessary, and to procure it, Richard became a waiter at a small coffee-house, where for one year he steadily laid by everything he received, till he found he had in halfpence a sum sufficient for his journey. Arrived in the capital, it was not very easy for a poor youth, without either friend or relative in Paris, to find the means of subsistence. After many unsuccessful efforts to get into a merchant's employment, he was obliged to resume the apron in a coffee-house kept by one of his countrymen. The perquisites there being much more considerable than at Rouen, he found himself, at the end of the year, the possessor of forty pounds and a few shillings. Nothing could henceforth check this progress: he devoted his little store to the purchase of some pieces of English dimity, a manufacture then unknown to France, and hawked them about till he disposed of all most advantageously. He renewed his stock as fast as it was exhausted; and when, after a year's labor, he summed up his accounts, he found a balance in his favor of £1,000.

Richard continued his trade till 1789, when, by a fraudulent trick of an agent employed by him, his industry was suddenly checked by the loss of his whole stock. He was even arrested for an alleged debt of sixty pounds. He could easily have paid this sum, and recovered his liberty; but his honest and independent mind revolted from every species of injustice: he knew that he had not incurred the debt, and he preferred remaining in prison to allowing roguery to triumph.

The revolutionary convulsions that afterwards shook society to its very foundations, were now beginning in France. On the 13th of July the riot broke out, and after pillaging the house of the manufacturer Reveillon, the mob fell upon La Force, where Richard was confined, broke it open, and set the prisoners free. Once again was Richard in the streets of Paris, with a toilet somewhat more neglected than usual, and twelve sous in his pocket; but he remembered his father's twelve francs, and thanked God and took courage. The house in which he had lodged his money had stopped payment during his imprisonment; but he borrowed a few crowns, resumed his old trade of hawker, and six months after, his credit was re-established, and his trade flourishing. He now thought he might extend his operations, and took a large establishment in the Rue Francaise, and in 1792 was rich enough to purchase a domain near Nemours. But the revolutionary storm now broke forth in its full fury; and Richard, whose peaceable disposition shrunk from the sanguinary struggles that rent his country, soon saw that a considerable time must elapse before there could be any security for trade, or any field for commercial enterprise. He accordingly settled his accounts, closed his warehouse, and, accompanied by his wife, Marie Alavoine, whom he had married in 1790, went to visit his father, and happily arrived at the very time that afforded him another opportunity of proving he had not forgotten the pledge he had given on leaving the home of his boyhood, of being yet the means of prosperity to his aged parent. The transport of joy at his unexpected arrival had not yet subsided, when two bailiffs entered the house with a warrant to distrain.—The father had become security for the toll-collector, and the old proverb was found true in this case—the surety was obliged to pay; and the old man's goods would have been seized but for Richard's fortunate arrival and interposition.

When the madness of the people was somewhat calmed down, he returned to Paris, and to fresh speculations. A very short time after his return, he became acquainted with a young merchant of the name of Lenoir Dufresne. These two superior minds at once understood each other, and a partnership was entered into which was to end only with the death of one of the parties, so long known and respected as the firm of Richard and Lenoir.

There were many points of resemblance between the two partners. Both possessed the same acuteness and almost intuitive tact in business, but the perhaps too boldly speculating mind of Richard found a happy counterbalance in the coolness and steadiness of Lenoir. Their trade was principally in English manufactures; and so extensive did it become, and so wonderfully did it prosper, that two years after their partnership commenced, they had realized on the £240 which they had invested a nett profit of £4 560.

And now Richard conceived a noble project indeed—the introduction into France of the cotton manufacture, hitherto monopolized by England; and his perseverance, aided by an apparent accident, happily obtained for him the means of accomplishing his purpose. Having ripped some calico, he perceived, to his surprise, on weighing a certain quantity of thread, that a piece valued at £3 6s 8d, only took 10s worth of the raw material! What a profit for the manufacturer! From that instant he hesitated no longer; his purpose was fixed and irrevocable. However, not wishing to do anything without his partner's consent, he communicated his project to Lenoir Dufresne, who at first tried to dissuade him from attempting so bold and novel a plan; but seeing that his determination was not to be shaken, finally left him at full liberty, though declining any interference. Richard's first step was the purchase of one hundred weight of cotton, and to get some looms made after the rough plans given him by a poor English mechanic. They were set up in a shop in the Rue de Bellefonds. The first essay was crowned with complete success in every point but the stamping of the calicoes, and as the printing of them was indispensable to their being saleable, Richard employed three months in endeavoring to discover the secret of this process; but his efforts were in vain: till at length his partner, whose prejudices had been removed, and who began to take an interest in the manufacture, gave him a clue to the discovery.

The manufacture now became so sought after, as to make the want of machinery to be sensibly felt. Richard was anxiously devising some mode of procuring a model of the English machine now so well known under the name of spinning-jenny, when he was again fortunate enough to meet with an Englishman, who, in less than three months, constructed twenty-two of these frames; and as their former premises were now too narrow for this addition, the two partners took from the government a spacious mansion in the Rue de Thougny; and the house, once the abode of luxury and wealth, was suddenly metamorphosed into the workshop of the poor but industrious artisans. The number employed now became so great, that they were soon obliged to add to their concerns a large convent in the neighborhood. A few days after, Napoleon came to visit their establishment; and he was so struck with the completeness of the novel machinery, with the clearness of Richard's judgment, the elevation of his views, and the boldness with which he labored for the commercial freedom of France, that he offered any encouragement he yet needed; and on finding that their establishment was not even yet large enough, he gave a grant of another convent at the opposite side of the street.

The manufactory of Richard and Lenoir now assumed an almost colossal importance, realising a monthly profit of £1,000. The indefatigable Richard set up, successively three hundred spinning-jennies in different villages of Picardy, forty at Alencon, and one hundred in the Abbey of St. Martin. Nor was his native province forgotten, for he opened a manufactory there which gave bread to six hundred workmen. Neither did his enlightened benevolence stop here. Incessant were his efforts to raise those in his employment in the social scale, by placing educational advantages within their reach. In an asylum which he founded for the orphan children of both sexes of those workmen who died in his employment, he not only endeavored to inspire them with a spirit of industry, but had them taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and music; carefully provided, also, religious instruction. He waged open war with the spirit-shop; and in order that his workmen might not go to the public house for recreation, he opened for their use a reading room and a music room.

For more than ten years, Richard and Lenoir seemed to mount from step to step to the pinnacle of human prosperity. But in 1806, a sad and unexpected event broke up a partnership which might have served as a model; so perfect was the agreement, yet so remarkable the combination of opposite qualities of mind to the most beneficial results. Lenoir died suddenly, and Richard found himself alone at the head of the establishment; and having no one now to restrain him, he gave full scope to his gigantic views.—He set up two more factories at Caen and Laigle, which made the number under his superintendence amount to six, all in admirable order, and provided with every essential for working. But one object of his ambition still remained to be attained: he wished France to be no longer obliged to import the raw material from countries that did not acknowledge her sway. In Napoleon's career of conquest, Italy had now become, as it were, but an appendage of his vast empire; and it was to the generous soil of Naples, that Richard purposed confiding his cotton plantation. Seeds were often found in the bales of cotton coming from America, and these he had now carefully collected, and when he had got a sufficient quantity, he conveyed them to Castel a Mare, where they succeeded so entirely, that one year after, he brought into France, as the produce of his crop, twenty thousand weight of raw cotton.

Up to this point Richard could only be regarded as the most encouraging example of the union of persevering industry with bold and enterprising genius. It is to be regretted that he must serve also as a warning against speculations that now took the character of rashness. The union between Holland and France threw an immense quantity of cotton goods into the market, and Richard could no longer find sale for what he had on hand; and with six factories perpetually at work, the quantity manufactured was very great. This was the origin of his first difficulties. Vainly did his friends urge him to close some of his establishments for a short time; vainly did his confidential clerk intreat him to strike a ballance, and retire from trade:—"You have done enough for France, and nobly maintained your reputation: think now of your interests, and of taking the rest you have so well earned." Richard was deaf to every argument, and continued manufacturing in ruinous quantities.

His involvements increased to an overwhelming degree, and he was obliged to have recourse to the Emperor, to whom he frankly stated his situation. Napoleon, who had ever respected him, and had but very lately conferred upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor, did not keep him long in suspense; and a loan of fifteen hundred thousand francs enabled him to meet the immediate demands upon him. But the great cause of the evil still remained, and Richard at length thought of adopting the manufacture of wool instead of that of cotton. This new undertaking succeeded at first, and attended with considerable profits; but soon fresh disaster occurred; and when the year 1813 arrived, so pregnant with reverse of fortune to the Emperor, ruin was impending over the enterprising manufacturer.

But personal anxieties were not suffered to make him indifferent to the fate of his fellow citizens. When in the defence of Paris against the enemy's troops a number of men had been wounded and conveyed to hospital, Richard, in visiting them, saw that they were lying on the bare ground. He immediately supplied, at his own expense, eight hundred straw beds, and employed the boiler of his bleach-house at Bon Secours to make broth, daily carried to them by his servants and clerks, who attended on them in the hospitals. We need scarcely say that this heavy expense was incurred without either expectation or desire of indemnification.

And now the troops of the allied sovereigns took possession of Paris, entering it on the 13st of March. Richard, though greately attached to Bonaparte, from his kindness to himself personally, and therefore deeply grieved at his fallen fortunes, yet saw clearly that the fate of thousands of his dependents was involved in protection being extended to his manufactories by the restored Bourbons, and therefore he did not refuse to head the legion he commanded, when it was ordered out to receive the Count d'Artoise at the barriers. But any hopes he might have entertained of their patronage were fallacious. The exhausted state of the public finances at the restoration, besides many other reasons, compelled the Bourbons to yield to the demand of England, that the duty upon cotton should be altogether taken off. The bill to that effect, which was passed without any clause of indemnity to the present holders of stock, found Richard with a fortune of eight millions, and rendered him poorer than when he first left his native village.

Even in this extremity, Richard, supported by his perseverance and fortitude, did not despair. He resolved to hold on, though now less to maintain his commercial reputation, than not to plunge into utter destitution the twenty thousand workmen in his employment. But he had soon exhausted all his own recourse to loans, for which so high an interest was exacted, that in a little time his ruin was complete. He at length retreated from his struggle with adverse circumstances, almost pennyless, yet respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens. But the change from almost incessant activity, to a life which seemed to him now without an object, was too sudden and too great. He had now to struggle with all the privations of poverty; and the bent and furrowed brow, once so clear, so open—the pale, melancholy features, once so animated—proved how utterly this blow had prostrated all the energy of his character. It was not till October, 1839, nearly twenty years after the ruin of his fortunes, that death put a period to his mental suffering. His remains were followed to the grave by a numerous assemblage of those very workmen to whom he had been not merely a patron, but a father; and many were their tears of heartfelt sorrow.

[Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

MATERNAL COURAGE.

We have rarely, if ever, met with a more striking example of maternal self-devotion, united with singular presence of mind, than is offered by the following circumstance which occurred two or three weeks ago in the State of New York. The extracts which we give, are made, as will perceived, from a letter written by the heroic mother herself to a friend, a few days after the event narrated had occurred.

Mrs.———, accompanied by her daughter, a young girl about twelve years of age, and some young children with their nurses, went to visit ——— cemetery. A favorite dog, named Carlo, was permitted to accompany them as escort, and the little ones were amused with his gambols as he ran and leaped by their side. On reaching the cemetery Mrs.———and her daughter were a little in advance of the rest of the party.

"When suddenly we were all arrested by the most horrible yelps from Carlo, who came plunging, writhing, and foaming *furiously mad*. The dog took a circuit round, and as the shrieks went forth from———, and ———, 'He is mad! he is mad,' I echoed, 'Yes, he is mad—run for your lives!' In the same breath I tore from my shoulders a large heavy blanket shawl, as my only defence. Carlo immediately made for Mary, who was running with all the speed possible. I shrieked, 'Mary, 'tis you he pursues—turn as quick as thought.' At the same time, I kept nearly pace with the dog, and, as dear Mary turned, I enveloped him completely with my shawl, winding the corners (which I held in my hand for the purpose) closely round his neck. It was, of course, only for one moment I could hold him, but every instant counted, and enabled Mary to change her course, so that he was unable to pursue her in any direct line. But the instant he escaped from me, he made direct for her again, a frothy foam issuing from his mouth, accompanied by that unearthly yelp.

"The others had made their escape from the cemetery, and I was left alone among the dead to contend with, and protect my child against a *raving mad dog*. Oh, who *can* imagine my feelings! Calm, and self-possessed, I remained, giving directions unceasingly to Mary, who followed them quicker than given. All the time the dog was at full speed, save when I muffled him with the shawl. It was only by Mary's making short turns and leaping upon palings that I had an opportunity to wind it around him at all. Several times he so nearly reached her as to raise his paws to spring up to the spot she occupied, and *each* time strength and thought was given to me to cover him with the shawl and wind it round his neck. Thus she escaped until aid was sent. Even that, I fear, might have been too late, had he not fallen in a fit, from which he was never allowed to rise. His head was severed entirely from his body by the heavy blow of an axe, given by a strong arm, while Mary stood directly over him, upon a high fence whither he had pursued her.

"One week has passed, and last night was the first time I have been able to shut out from my sight that furious dog, gnashing his jaws, uttering those horrid yelps, and foaming thick froth from his mouth, rushing after my poor child."

In the midst of the horrors of the scene, described with such simplicity and vividness, how touchingly sublime appears a mother's love,—Again and again the mother offers her life in sacrifice for her child. Each time that the shawl was thrown around the furious animal, he might have turned upon that noble woman and made her his victim, yet still she persevered, and God in mercy made her the instrument of saving the life of her beloved daughter.

One word on the remarkable *presence of mind* here displayed. It is a quality which all should cultivate. It is invaluable in the hour of danger. And who knows when that hour may be at hand? The timid and irresolute are in imminent peril themselves, and entirely useless to others, while those who have learned to maintain a control over their thoughts, and to preserve presence of mind, are often made happy instruments of saving those whom they love, from danger and from death.—*Christian Chronicle*

A pamphlet from Amherst College, containing the address of the Hon. W. B. Calhoun, (now the Massachusetts Secretary of State,) on the subject of the Observatory, says that the most liberal individual donation during the past year has been made by the Hon David Sears, consisting of real estate in the city of Boston, estimated by the donor to be of the value of $12,000. This, with $10,000 formerly bestowed, is to constitute the "Sears Foundation of Literature and Benevolence." Mr. Sears gave $5000 for the Cambridge Astronomical Observatory.

THE CHILD AT THE TOMB.

——"A little child
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What should it know of death?"

At Smyrna, the burial ground of the Armenians, like that of the Moslem, is removed a short distance from the town, is sprinkled with green trees, and is a favorite resort, not only with the bereaved, but with those whose sorrowful feelings are thus deeply overcast. I met one morning a little girl with a half-playful countenance, beaming blue eyes and sunny locks, bearing in one hand a small cup of china, and in the other a wreath of flowers. Feeling a very natural curiosity to know what she could do with these bright things in a place that seemed to partake so much of sadness, I watched her light motions. Reaching a retired grave, covered with a plain marble slab, she emptied the seed—which it appeared the cup contained—into the slight cavities which had been scooped out in the corners of the level tablet, and laid the wreath on its pure surface.

"And why," I inquired, "my sweet little girl, do you put seed in those little bowls there?"

"It is to bring the birds here," she replied, with a half-wondering look; they will light on this tree, when they have eaten the seed, and sing."

"To whom do they sing, you or to each other?"

"Oh, no," she replied, "to my sister—she sleeps here."

"But your sister is dead."

"Oh, "yes, sir; but she hears the birds sing."

"Well, if she does hear the birds sing, she can not see that wreath of flowers."

"But she knows I put it there. I told her before they took her away from our house I would come and see her every morning."

"You must," I continued, "have loved that sister very much; but you will never talk with her any more—never see her again."

"Yes, sir," she replied, with a brightened look; "I shall see her in heaven."

"But she has gone to heaven already, I trust."

"No; she stops under this tree till they bring me here, and then we are going to heaven together." [Travels in the East.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

The new materials that will be fashionable during the month of October, and probably continue so for November, dividing the vogue as the cold weather increases with richer materials, are poplins, levantines, broad striped pekins, and cachemires a lignees satinees. We shall next month be able to announce some of the most splendid materials that have appeared for some seasons.

Carriage Dress.—White satin capote, a moderately open shape; the exterior decorated with four rows of lace, disposed from the edge of the brim to the top of the crown one above another; the interior is ornamented only with white brides. Robe redingote of quadrilled foulard, a high corsage, and sleeves a three-quarter length, and tight over cambric full ones. Flame-colored reps cazawek, lined with blue taffeta; the corsage, made to fit the shape exactly, and quite up to the throat, is closed down the middle by a row of gold buttons: the sleeves rather more than half in length, tight at the upper part, but widening as they pass the elbow, are finished by a triple fall of black lace. The basquine cut so as fully to display the shape, is deep at the back, rounded in front, and trimmed with very broad black lace, headed by a front of flame-colored ribbon. Lace collar and blue neck knot.

Morning Dress.—Straw chapeau, a round shape; the interior trimmed in the cap style, with lace and blue striped ribbon brides, the exterior with ribbons to correspond. Striped Pekin robe; corsage a la Dubarry, high at the back, open on the bosom, and trimmed with a plaiting a la vielle; sleeves a three-quarter length, and of equal width from top to bottom, rounded and opening in front at the bottom, and trimmed to correspond with the corsage; gumpe and under sleeves of buillonee. There are two skirts, the upper very short, and opening en tunique, is trimmed at the bottom by a deep bais headed by a plaiting a la vielle, which is continued to the waist; the under skirt is trimmed with two biais; a ceinture of blue ribbon, in bows and ends, completes the garniture.

Evening Dress.—The hair arranged in plain bands and adorned with knots of ribbon. Underrobe of pink satin, overdress of Honiton lace; the corsage made low, and adorned with four falls; the skirt is adorned with five flounces.

Home Dress.—Black lace cap, a small size, the front arranged in the turban style; the garniture is a full knot of blue ribbon, with floating ends. Gray silk robe: the corsage quite high, and tight to the shape, is trimmed round the top with a quilling of ribbon to correspond: tight sleeves, a three quarter length, finished at the bottom with two falls of quilled ribbon, disposed as volants: the corsage is terminated by a close basquine, trimmed with a flounce, headed by a quilled ribbon: three flounces decorate the skirt. [*Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.*

Employment for Females. In reply to a complaint that female operatives cannot earn enough in New York to subsist upon, a writer in the Christian Inquirer says, that he has been trying to get an honest, industrious girl to go into the country (one day's journey from the city) to do the housework in a respectable family, but he cannot find one who is willing to leave the city. He says there are many families in the country, who would gladly pay from one to two dollars a week for help, but try in vain to accomplish this. "Why, in the name of common sense," he asks, "do not the poor women, or girls, go into the country, where they can have good treatment, good homes, and good wages?" There is a good deal of truth in these remarks. Many persons of both sexes in want of employment choose rather to be a burthen to others in cities than go into the country and gain an honest and abundant living.

Education at the West. *The Society for Collegiate and Theological Education at the West* held its Fifth Annual meeting in New Haven, Ct., Oct. 24th and 25th. Hon. Chief Justice Hornblower, President of the society, presided. The annual discourse was delivered in the North Church, by Rev. Dr. Condit of New Jersey, from 4 Chronicles xii 32. "And of the children of Issacher, which had understanding of the times to know what Israel ought to do." Subject:—*The duty and true policy of the Church efficiently to aid in the work of Christian education at the West.*

On Thursday evening, the Society held a public meeting in the Center Church, at which an abstract of the fifth report of the Board of Directors, was read by the Secretary, Rev. Theron Baldwin, and able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. President White of Wabash College and Rev. H. W. Beecher of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The annual Report of the Directors, was read by the corresponding Secretary, Rev. Theron Baldwin.

The Society has afforded assistance to six colleges during the year, together with Lane Theological seminary. Its receipts have been $11,-766.29, besides $9,000 pledged by individuals for the permanent benefit of institutions in connection with the Society in all paid and pledged more than $20,000.

Important changes in the condition of the institutions aided, had been effected since the organization of the Society and through its influence. But for this, Illinois college, according to the testimony of its Treasurer, would have been "hopelessly insolvent." That institution had just canceled its entire debt of $30,000 by the sale of property. Marietta college has reduced its debts $7,000, and also just completed a subscription of $25,000 which would probably never have been *attempted* but for the influence of this Society. Western Reserve college was engaged in an effort to raise $100,000, of which sum $40,000 had been secured on the Reserve, and some $15,000 more pledged and conditioned on raising $60,000 by the 1st of January, 1850.

Thus every dollar raised at the East secured the development of two or three at the West.

At the present meeting of the directors, Beloit college, in Wisconsin, was added to the list of institutions aided by the Society.

The report went on to show that the *great* want of the West was an intelligent and godly ministry, and argued that this want could be supplied under God only, through the agency of institutions of learning planted on that field.

A young lady at Athens, Ala, Miss Louisa Richardson, starting to ride out with others, fell from her horse, and had one of her legs dreadfully broken just above the ankle. Miss R. lingered in extreme pain nearly a week, when she died.

[For the Ploughman.]

MORE THAN 100 YEARS AGO.

Burlington, Oct. 25, 1848.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir,—Among my old papers is an original letter, written a century ago, and upwards, to a distant relative of mine by a classmate of his, then keeping School at Framingham. Of this School, and of passing occurrences in the place, he gives an amusing, though brief account: and thinking the letter might be interesting to your Framingham readers at least, I have copied it below, and submit it to your disposal.

It might not be amiss to add, that both the writer and his correspondent were natives of Brookline, and graduates of Harvard College in 1738. Mr. Gleason became a preacher; was ordained at Dudley, Worcester County, October 31, 1744; and "continued the worthy, faithful and beloved minister of the town until his death, which took place May 7th, 1790." [Whitney's Hist. Worc. County, p. 152.] Mr. Sewall, a son of Samuel Sewall, Esq., of Brookline, and a grandson of the first Chief Justice of the name in Massachusetts, after leaving College, led a life of retirement on his farm at Brookline, and at his death, May 29, 1771, sustained the character of a very amiable, respectable gentleman, "cheerful in his Disposition; gay without Levity; rich without Pride; and without Ostentation an honest Man." [Mass. Gazette and Boston Weekly Newsletter, June 6, 1772.] Rev. Mr. Swift mentioned in the Letter, was the first minister of Framingham, ordained in 1701, and died 1745. Mr. Price there alluded to, was Rev. Roger Price, the first Episcopal minister of Hopkinton. The "fine pond to catch pickeril in" he mentions, I suppose to be the Cochituate.

Yours respectfully
SAMEL SEWALL.

Direction. "For Mr. Henry Sewall,
"Living
"In Boston.

Framingham, May 11th, 1738.

Dear Friend,—I think the time long since I saw you; but I hope you are in good health as I am at this time. I would inform you that I arriv'd at Framingham on Tuesday night the 2nd of this Inst: and began to keep school the next morning, and I had about 8 or 9 scholars, five of which are the bearns of my Landlord and Land-lady. She has another at her breast, about a year and five months old: and I expect to have him for one of my scholars, so soon as he is wean'd, which will be this week. N. B. He can't speak a word yet. The first morning of my keeping, in comes a little boy about four inches and a half high—wrap'd up in a leather apron from chin to toe. I have sometimes 15 or 16 scholars and expect more every day; but I am almost tir'd out with what few I have, for they don't half of them know their letters. My three weeks will be out the 23d of this month on Tuesday night; and I will not keep any longer. I hope you and my brother will not fail of coming on Tuesday 23d. I live at Mr. Drury's, about two miles on this side my Couz. Gleason's, upon the road which comes down through Westown, which is the best road for you to come up in. If you remember, one of your News-papers gives an account in March of the thunders' breaking upon one Mr Drury's house; it is the same house in which I live; and the beam with the leather apron was one that was struck by it, and he sits by me now as I am writing; and this minute one cries out, Mayn't Riah go out, Sr; another teltale cries out, Nickin is a going down, Si: for you must note I live in a chamber. I have more things to write to you than there is paper in Framingham to contain, and not knowing what things are of the greatest consequence, I will not write much more at present, but hope to see you the 23d day.—Please to give my duty to your Hon'd. Father and Mother; my love to Mrs Betty and Mrs. Sarah, them wild girls; *wild* I call them, and should do so if they were a great deal soberer than they be, for I am such a serious and sober fellow, that there is no comparison between them and me; my service to my Lord Chancellor and all friends. Please to give my duty to my father and mother, and my love to all our folks; but I hope the bearer, my landlady, will go to our house, or else I should have writ to them.

If you intend to drink punch, you must bring lemmons and sugar, for we have not many lemmon trees in town, and loaf sugar I have not seen any since I came up. I would have you, if it will suit you, come up in the forenoon, and so I will just hear my scholars read in the afternoon and dismiss them, and then if you please we will go a fishing or any where. We have a fine pond to catch pickeril a little ways from Capt. Gleason's. Capt. Gleason, Mr Drury, and I went there last Satterday, we went out into the middle of the pond, and as soon as we had catch'd three or four, the rain came on and wet us to the skin, and so we were oblig'd to go a shoar and go home like drowned rats; but we intend to make it out this Satterday coming. The day before this fishing frolic, it was to have been our Lecture, and all the people came to meeting, but Mr. Swift was not able to preach, and so Mr. Drury and I went to see him, and then came to the tavern, where the men and women, fellows and girls, were gather'd; after some while in comes one Watts, an old Irishman, that was going up to Hopkintown to preach for Mr. Price; and he would fain have preach'd to us in the tavern, but some of the principal men of the town thought they should be blam'd, because he was a Church minister; and so we had no preaching. This tavern is Mr Mucket's, where you may reasonably suppose me to be on Sabbath day noons, unless invited home by some of the gentry that live nigh the meeting house, for I live two miles from the meeting house, and Mr. Swift tarries in the meeting house all the Intermission time, which is but an hour, and almost all the people go to the tavern. Last Sabbath we had no meeting at Framingham, and so they went some to Natuck, some to Sudbury, and I went to Sherburn. And I was forc'd to borrow a galloper, for I sent home my horse the Friday night before. I should be glad to have a line or two from you, that I may hear how you do, and how all your folks do, whither (whether) my brother Joseph is come down yet, and whither (whether) you will come or not; but I beg that you will not fail of coming. Wishing you well, I remain your Loving Friend,

CHARLES GLEASON.

P. S. I believe I must not take my school keeping money now, but go up in the stage coach for it well armed. But if you will bring your pistols with you, I will venture to bring a little of it.

I would have you and my brother come on 23d day before my school is over, that you may see my scholars, for if you slip this oppertunity, it may be you will never see them—and that will be a great pity.

Please to tell my brother I should be glad if he would lead up a horse for me, for there are no good horses any where nigh where I live; my landlord has a good one that I may have if he don't want to use him about that time, but he talks of coming to Boston with a cart about that time, but no need not trouble himself about it, for I will get a horse somewhere or other, if he don't bring one.

☞ Of our Framingham readers, few know that the "Mucket Tavern" was kept in the yellow house now opposite that of Col. Hastings.

"Mr. Gleason," it is presumed lived where Mr. Charles Clark now lives, which farm was owned by a Col. Gleason within our own recollection.

Rev'd Mr. Swift was the first settled minister in Framingham. There were formerly several families there by the name of Drury.

The "pond" back of "Capt. Gleason's" has not so many fish in it as it had. It is not the Cochituate Lake, but lies not far from it.

We have no knowledge of the little ones who went to school with their leather aprons on. It is many years since our own was laid aside—*for a woollen one*.—[Editor.

Longevity. Within a week the following aged persons have died in this city:—Harrison Gray Otis, 83; Sarah Dane, 72; James Harney, 70; Henry Robinson, 64; Catharine Paul, (colored) 73; Rachel Watts, 91; and Edward Reynolds, 87.

"MORE REQUIRES MORE."

A VISION.

John Smith, a trader, sat at the door of his cottage; and an unusual weight of despondency preyed upon his mind. His circumstances, to be sure, were not so bad—he was about as prosperous as his neighbors; but then, he thought, could he escape the endless round of care and vexation, to which a life of business exposed him; could he have time for repose, reading and meditation—in short, could he be independent of a thankless and selfish world, how happy he would be! He mused upon this thought until the "mysterious agent" who is supposed to keep watch over the temporal affairs of men, stood by his side.

"I have seen," said the strange visitor, "the current of your thoughts, and you long for wealth. Tell me by-to-morrow what amount you desire, and it shall be yours!"

The speaker then vanished, and a thrill of light ran through the veins of John Smith. But he immediately bethought himself of the answer he should return his new acquaintance, when he reappeared. At first, no difficulty was apparent; but as soon as he had taken up his pencil to make the necessary calculations, he found that the question was not to be answered so readily as he imagined. At first, he set down $2,000 as the sum of his wishes.

'It will buy,' said he, 'this little place, enable me to stock my shop, repair my fences, and buy me a good yoke of oxen—I shall then be independent.'

He mused on this awhile.

'Still on the other hand, (he continued) I should have to labor—sickness might reduce my business to disorder, and bring poverty. I will have $10,000 besides, that my interest money may be amply sufficient for my support.'

This sum was hardly fixed on, however, ere he foresaw that it would be wholly insufficient.

'It will pinch me on all sides still, said he. I could not keep a carriage—nor travel into foreign countries, as I have often thought I should like to do. Besides, I should be obliged to live in a small way. It would allow me to be contented and lead an easy life, to be sure, if I was satisfied, like the brute, with mere ease and sufficient to eat. But I want something more than this. I want to enjoy life like a gentleman. I will add, let me see, yes, twice as much for a handsome country seat alone, and ten times the amount in bank stock. Say about $250,000. This will be a capital fortune, and enable me to gratify all my desires.'

Just then a new idea dropped into John's head.

'*Then*, even *then*, I should find richer men in the country than myself.'

He pondered on this awhile. It roused up all the jealousy of his soul. He did not care about out-shining them all in the splendor of his establishment and mode of living; but he felt that the *ability to do so* would be absolutely necessary to his happiness—and he was at once launched into a wide ocean of calculations, which carried him finally to $10,000,000. With this he was perfectly sure of being satisfied.

But he had no sooner come to this conclusion than a new idea struck him. He had thought of travelling abroad—he would meet men of mammoth fortunes in Europe. He considered a moment, and then added a cypher to the ten millions.

'This sum of $100,000,000 would put me above the fear of meeting a rival in point of wealth.'

But he soon found he was no nearer being satisfied now, than he was with the first sum he named to himself. It appeared absolutely necessary that he should not only be richer than any other man in the world, but that he should be able to establish millions of schools, and churches, and pay the salaries of ministers and missionaries, and print Bibles, &c., (for John Smith was a pious man,) besides laying by some ten, fifteen, or twenty millions per year.

In the midst of these profound meditations, however, on the subject of fixing the proper sum of wealth which he should desire of his supernatural visitor, the minister of fate suddenly reappeared!

John declared that he had not yet been able to fix the precise sum, and begged his kind visitor to give him one hour more.

'My errand is finished!' was the reply. 'I go to return no more. Look inward and answer thyself the question—*Would thou even be content with the wealth of India, the glory of Alexander, the homage of the world, and a title to Heaven?*'

The messenger had just pronounced these words, and was in the act of vanishing, when John Smith awoke—for he had been dreaming.

A Satisfied Man.

An Infamous Son. In one of the English papers by the last mail, we find a statement to the following effect, which we think, only finds its parallel in the unnatural children of King Lear.

In the Taunton County Court, Mr Combe applied for the discharge of an insolvent, named George Day, an old man upwards of 70 years of age, who had been imprisoned eight years at the suit of his son, Frederick Day. The old man stated that some years ago he had signed off the whole of his property, of the value of about £1000, to his children, and having given a note of hand for £50, to Frederick, which he failed to meet at the proper time, he was proceeded against, notwithstanding that he had lent various sums to the son, amounting in the whole to nearly £50, but of which no account had been kept. The result was that the unfortunate man was thrown into prison, where he remained eight years. His Honor, the Judge, immediately ordered the insolvent's discharge, observing that he ought to have had it eight years ago.

We saw, yesterday, a large needle which was cut out of the thigh of a little girl about three years of age, daughter of Dr. Gay of this city. The operation was performed by her father. It lay about half an inch below the surface, lengthways of the limb. It is not known when or how it came there, as the child had made no complaint until a day or two since, and there was no mark on the surface indicating where it entered. Had it been suffered to remain, it would doubtless, from its position, have traversed the whole length of the limb before it would have reached the surface. [Bath Trib.

A Miserly Marquis. Recently, the chateau of the miserly Marquis d'Aligre, in the village of Chatou, between Paris and St. Germain, was sold at auction. This old marquis was the richest man in France; he possessed 300 houses in Paris and other towns, 50 estates in different parts of the kingdom, and upwards of £2,000,000 capital placed in the public funds of different countries; and yet the furniture of his favorite chateau was old, dirty, wretched in the extreme, and would have disgraced a low lodging-house. There was not a decent picture, not a cushion or curtain, or carpet that was not ragged, not a chair or table that was not ricketty, not a piece of crockery that was not cracked.

Watch Restored. A gentleman who went by railway, a short time back, from Annerly to Croydon, on his arrival at home missed his watch. He made diligent search for it at the railway-station and elsewhere, but without success.—During his absence it was left at his house by a lady, who shortly after leaving the train by which the gentleman had travelled, found it fastened to the knotted fringe of her shawl. The owner's name was in the watch and she immediately restored it.

"Souvre," said Louis XV. to the commander of that name, "you are getting old; where do you wish to be interred?" "At the foot of your majesty, sire," replied Souvre. This answer disconcerted the monarch, who remained for some time immersed in thought.

The concise adage that *old birds are not caught with chaff*, is sententi